THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH MARCH.

AS AN illustration of the care and consideration, with which bills are matured in the Legislative Council, we notice that in the Presidency Magistrates' Bill the word "pleader" was so defined at the last moment that the District Court pleaders practising in the Police Courts were excluded altogether. The amended Bill was not published, but at the eleventh hour the pleaders got scent of it and made a representation to the Council, pointing out that the new definition would take the bread out of their mouths without any faults of their own. The Council has, we are glad to observe, since redressed their grievance.

WE HAVE much pleasure in transcribing the following remarks of the *Times of India*:

"There are unfortunately only too many politicians, and even public writers, who become so sensitive and timorous in this country in presence of any manifestations of public opinion that they are unable to read the speeches or articles of those who differ from them at all seriously, without inward alarm or resentment. According to their respective temperaments, they either indulge in vain lamentations and mourning or call out for repressive measures. A few more robust spirits, attempt to overwhelm the importunate critics with ridicule; but all appear to be agreed that any serious criticism of the British Government in India by persons not of British or European blood is a kind of impertinence or a first step to open rebellion, which ought to be sternly and summarily checked. It requires a certain moderation of temper, and fixed habits of intellectual impartiality, which are by no means too common, to endure to hear our national shortcomings exposed by men of a different creed and colour to our own. There is no adulation so sneaking, it has been said, as that which nations administer to themselves; and no better discipline, we would add, than hearing how our conduct and our professions, strike other persons who are not of our own fold. Foreign rulers in particular ought to be glad to be criticized; and it is one of the indisputable merits of the English Government in India that it has on the whole shown such a generous confidence in the principle of free discussion. The fact that a certain amount of the criticism is unjust or ignorant, or both, need excite no surprise, though oddly enough it seems to surprise some people rather considerably. Criticism makes no pretensions to infallibility. It is very often mistaken, but its errors are generally quite as useful as its truths, though in a different way. They are, in fact, the medium by which dangerous illusions are stript of their hurtful power, and a solid basis prepared for the establishment of their contradictories."

We wish all critics of the Native Press would bear in mind the above truths so well expressed.

REGARDING the admission of natives into the Civil Service the *Times of India* says:

"It is asserted that during twenty-six years, only eleven natives have succeeded in finding admission into the Covenanted Civil Service, and that every change, down to the latest changes which Lord Salisbury introduced last year, has tended to make their ingress through this gate into the higher service of their country less easy. The great progress which has been made, especially in Bengal, in the moral and intellectual development of the people is at the same time admitted on all hands. Both Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple, who know the people so well, have admitted the truth of this, and only interested prejudice can, it seems to us, deny it. Is it, therefore surprising that a wide-spread feeling of discontent should have been aroused when the proclamation of the Imperial Title at Delhi was unaccompanied by the measure calculated to encourage the reasonable hopes and ambition of that portion of the native public which has accepted with so much goodwill and alacrity the education offered by the English Government? The allusions to this subject in Lord Lytton's speech were of so chilling and discouraging a character that they were, at least, quite out of harmony with the presumably festive character of the occasion. To insist, as he did, on positve moral qualifications was pretty generally understood to mean that the principle of intellectual competition was in fact inapplicable to the Hindu population. But if this is so, it is quite certain that it was never before understood to be inapplicable to them; and they are justified, we think, in resenting the covert introduction of so invidious a distinction. They will urge, and surely not without force, that having worked hard to bring themselves up to the intellectual level of the English public, their only reward is to learn that intellectual tests are not to hold good in their case, that they are to be tested by a different rule and measure. We are not told in what way this higher test is to be applied, and it is useless to enquire. It resolves itself, of course, into some form of Government patronage, of patronage which is confessedly the weak side of all Indian Governments. The evils of such a system are too patent to be insisted upon. It is obviously, in the first place, unjust to the existing Civil Service, whose privileges, guaranteed by Parliament, are distinctly threatened by it. It opens a wide door to favoritism and intrigue, and it is a real and serious check to spirit of manly independence, public spirit, and self-reliance, which English example and English education have called into existence in India. It is also clear enough that it must tend to throw the general body of educated natives of India into an attitude of permanent hostility to the ruling classes. It is possible that Government and English public opinion may think lightly of this danger, but we are certain that they commit a serious error if they do so. No Government can afford to alienate a class which is certainly destined to exercise a greater influence on public opinion than any other. And it is already a most unfortunate fact that this class should have such plausible grounds for believing that the English Government is one which keeps the word of promise to the ear, but breaks its spirit. It is really a breach of the Queen's promises when the qualifications for admission into the public service are interpreted in so wide and indefinite a sense, that they would suffice to exclude the whole Hindoo nation from any post for which a superior and enlightened Briton was available. We may be sure that so long as human nature is what it is, there will be no deficiency of such qualified persons for every post which is worth having; and also no subsidence of the discontent which such proceedings are certain to create."

We commend the above to the *Pioneer*. Our Bombay contemporary advocates competitive examination for a definite proportion of appointments as recommended by the British Indian Association

WE TAKE the following extract from an interesting account of an interesting lecture on "Vortex Motion" delivered at the Royal Institution by Professor Osborne Reynolds, of Owen College, Manchester:

"Though the motions of solid matter have been studied, though the laws regulating these motions have been reduced to mathematical form, though even the motions of distant heavenly bodies have been learnt with such care that their future motion can be predicted, yet we know nothing theoretically about the motions of fluids. We know we can blow out a candle with a puff of wind, but mathematics has shown nothing of the motion of the air that puts the candle out. We can see there is turmoil in water when a stick is passed through it, and by a kind of unconscious geometry we can roughly picture to ourselves that the water moves round the stick. But we cannot represent the motion of the water-particles with any mathematical accuracy. Some years ago, when studying the action of screw propellers, Professor Reynolds was led to believe that the study of vortex motion would explain the fluid motion about an oblique vane. Drawing through a trough of water a metal disc with air carried in entangled with it, he showed his audience the lines of air that ensued. The lines are really the centres of vortices. It was then shown that the shape of the disc had a great influence on the resistance met with. A circular disc, an oblong disc, and a ball propelled with the same velocity travelled at different rates. Examples of each were attached to small floating rods and set in motion by pushing in the trough of water to illustrate the different rates of motion and stopping. The motion of the water that followed the disc was shown by putting some fluid colour in front, and then, when the disc was set in motion the lines of colour following indicated the motion of the adjacent particles of water. The circular disc only was followed by a ring of colour, and it was this circular form of disc that moved most steadily and the greatest distance through the water. It occurred to Professor Reynolds during his study of this subject that as the motion of air particles could be so simply traced by the addition of a little smoke, so the motion of water particles could be studied by the addition of a little colour. He arranged an elastic bag to hold colour by the side of the trough and open into it by a circular aperture. The sudden compression of the elastic bag shot coloured water along the trough, the rate of motion depending on the strength of the blow given to the bag. Rings of colour were in this way shot along the length of the trough. The phenomena seem, in every respect the counterpart of smoke rings shot into the air. If the rings are not truly circular, and they may have a different shape given to them by sending them from an oblong aperture, then their motion is unsteady and flickering. Whether or not rings meet with any resistance is not yet ascertained. Their gradually diminishing rate of motion would seem to suggest they do, but they slightly enlarge as they travel on, and so have to take up and communicate motion to the adjacent particles. When one ring can be shot through another, as may sometimes be done with skill, they do not affect one another. But if one strikes another they are both at once destroyed. It is only perfect vortex motion that keeps the rings intact. The shooting of a little coloured fluid into a trough of water makes it possible to study optically some of the phenomena of fluid motion. It is only when a ring is formed that the motion imparted will travel any distance. A ball of the same specific gravity as water and just the diameter of the round aperture by which the coloured fluid was shot in soon came to rest, though shot in with considerable violence; it could not assume a ring form."

Both for practical purposes and with reference to theories of the constitution of atoms the studies which these experiments open up are of the highest importance.

TUESDAY, 6TH MARCH.

A CORRESPONDENT, who calls himself one Golam Kadir Khan, writes under date the 2nd instant:

"On the evening of the 23rd ultimo at about 5 P. M. while the old Fakir in charge of the Masjid near the Diggi Tank on the road to the Post Office was sounding his *Ajaan* Mr. Lloyd the Educational Inspector of the Benares Circle who was encamped on the Tank rushed at once out of his tent, flew into awful rage and began to cry aloud "Oh you tom koan chilla ta hai, hamko dik karta hai, chup raho, chup raho, char baje subeh hamko jagata hai, jab dekho tab chilla ta hai, din rat bakta hai, koi hai koi hai, pakro hum talaomen." The old man who was alone at the time in the Masjid stopped and said "Ghabraeiya Sahib.' Now, Sir, what do you think of this. See how things are done in the Mofussil."

A NORTH-WEST CORRESPONDENT sends us the following complaint:

"The object of the introduction of the Currency Notes is I doubt not the convenience of the public, and so it is absolutely necessary that every facility should be allowed by Government in their circulation and encashment without let or hindrance. Recently a notice has been issued by the Banda Treasury informing the public that foreign Circle notes can't be cashed in the Treasury but Allahabad ones. So now a Calcutta or Lahore or Nagpur Madras or Bombay Circle Note cannot be cashed in the Treasury here. This sudden change in the policy of Government is certainly hard to understand and cannot be too much deprecated. It is needless to mention what inconvenience and trouble are being felt and experienced by the public for the sake of this sudden and strange order. Hitherto there was no such restriction. A copy of the Notice is herewith enclosed for your perusal and information. You are earnestly requested to draw the attention of the Government on the same and save the public in general and specially us Mahajans from the unnecessary trouble and inconvenience.

'Notice.'

Is hereby given that the Currency Notes of the Foreign Circles will not be cashed at this Treasury from this date until further orders of the Accountant General North-Western Provinces except in small amount for travellers.

(Sd.) [illegible]

Banda Treasury the 21st February 1877. *Tr[illegible]*

If it was the intention of Government to [illegible] it should have given at least a months notice of change."

A CORRESPONDENT under the pseudonym of "A Fact" brings the following case to our notice:

"While the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division was encamped here, an anonymous petition containing it is said a vile calumny against Mr. Hicks, the District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Clarke the Deputy Magistrate, was forwarded to him by post. On receiving the petition in the evening the Commissioner with the Collector sat in solemn conclave and compared the handwriting with that of others. The next day the letter was forwarded to the Collector by the Commissioner for enquiry and to find out if possible the writer. The letter was it is said written on 3 or 4 sides and the formation of some 15 or say about 20 alphabets bore a similarity to the handwriting of the Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Babu Bisseshwar. Suspicion then at once fell upon him and he was charged both by the Commissioner and the Collector with the writing of the abusive letter, but the Babu as a matter of course, denied any knowledge, but Sir, who listens to the poor native. He was told to prove that he was not the writer or to find out the real offender within some hours. This of course he failed and without any further defence of his being taken he was at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 9th idem, suspended and a report for his dismissal was made to the Commissioner. The Commissioner kindly granted him 10 days grace to clear himself. The Babu submitted a lengthy explanation and proved that he was not the writer very clearly on the 16th February 1877. This explanation was to the Collectors mind very satisfactory and he ordered the Babu to work again in the office from Monday the 26th. Thus a poor and innocent man of unimpeached character was thus hardly and harshly treated on more suspicion and that even without in the first instance taking explanation. The Babu is known to all Banda very well as he is serving in this district from 1856. He is a very religious man and talks always of his religion and is rather unconcerned in all other worldly matters, excepting of course his official work. His sudden suspension startled the whole city—and every one lamented the treatment he had received. He was under suspension from 9th to 25th February for nothing. This is how the poor natives are treated by their official superiors.

"A RUMOUR, North Western Provinces," says:

"Be careful my dear brethern how you speak English. Don't speak in English with any European when he speaks with you in the vernacular, but speak always in the vernacular, for it is said that while a Commissioner of a Division was inspecting a Jail in one of the out-of-the-way Stations of the North-Western Provinces in the beginning of February last he put some question in the Vernacular to the Jail Clerk but the latter being proud of his English knowledge answered the Commissioner in English. On this the Commissioner flew into an awful rage and—let the reader infer the rest. The same Commissioner inspected the Treasury of the same District and asked the Treasurer some question but the silly and stupid son of the Treasurer who was present there answered him in English and he too was treated like the Jail Clerk."

IS THE Allahabad paper going to change sides? The negociations at the Cabul Conference seem to hang fire. The *Pioneer* says:

"Sir Lewis Pelly's interviews with the Cabul Envoy, however, have been treated as if the least hint of their character would be a letting out of waters that might outdo Noah's deluge. And what happens in consequence, now that it is clear some difficulties have arisen? The Public impression at once is that the negociations have broken down. To whatever jealousies, or indisposition to help on the policy of the Government of India on the part of officers who may follow it reluctantly, the difficulties to which we refer may be due, the public verdict will naturally enough throw back on the Government of India and on its most confidential agents, the whole responsibility for failure—if the negociations should now be doomed to a miscarriage that will not be in the slightest degree the less conspicuous, for the unwholesome secresy that has been kept up.

Is the *Pioneer* then no longer in the confidence of the Government? This at any rate is a good sign.

ANOTHER sign of the *Pioneer's* defection. Our contemporary thus holds forth regarding the famine policy of Government:

"The opposite extreme which we pointed out the other day is hardly more attractive; the one policy is prodigal, the other brutal. Men may declare that in her own territory even the Kaisar-i-Hind cannot save her subjects from starvation; they are dying and have died, when an unlimited expenditure might have saved them. Spending all the money that can possibly be spared, there will still be some loss of life; and is it right to take away from our immediate subjects to save those whose claims are certainly less? Suppose that the Government draws a line round some wretched, independent State, saying—Here the people must die; outside the line we are doing our best to save them. The indignation at home against so callous a policy, would even be re-echoed out here

and the Government would discover that justice, to be honoured, must be also generous.

It may be right at times to dwell on the fault of "careless" improvidence; but the other fault, of fearing figures too much is committed as often. The Government of India has fought worse evils than the Deccan famine before this; is likely to again; and if the men are here, there is not so very great need to provide them with first principles.

The *Pioneer* ought to remember that nothing is more unstable than princes' favours, and that honesty is after all the best policy.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH.

NATIVE OPINION of Bombay records the death of Major Candy, late Marathi Translator and Referee, Educational Department. Our contemporary says that "the deceased was one of the few Englishmen or the only Englishman on this side of India who took real and living interest in the progress and advancement of Marathi literature. He was first engaged in the compilation of the old Marathi Kosh, which laborious work, he brought to completion at Dapoli with the assistance of five Shastris and his [redacted]. He spoke pure and correct Marathi and had a critical knowledge of and command of language that whenever he spoke there was [redacted] awkwardness and murder of grammar and idiom, which is usually observable when Marathi is spoken by Europeans." He was made a C. S. I. at the Delhi Assemblage, but unfortunately he was not destined to live long to enjoy the honor.

IF THE REIGN OF LAW depends greatly upon the improvement of the bar, the authorities of the non-regulation provinces seem to be determined to put obstacles in its way. In the last administration report of the Central Provinces the following remarks occur:

"The Chief Commissioner has not a very high opinion of the pleaders as a body, and though there are among them men of some education and ability, the augmentation of their numbers is not a thing to be desired, and it is therefore satisfactory to note that their ranks have not been much increased of late years. Indeed already the competition for work among the 13 pleaders at Nagpore is very considerable, and the paying cases fall chiefly to the share of two or three deemed to possess special skill and resource, the rivalry among the remainder is said to be productive of evil tendencies. In the wilder districts of the Province pleaders *are not needed*, and will not for years penetrate, for the proportion of local men to foreigners is still very small and the foreigners dread the climate of Chhattisgarh, of the wilder parts of Nagpore, and of the Satpura hill districts. Of the view which the people take of the pleaders, it is difficult to speak with precision, but the general idea reflected by all and expressed by well informed persons is, that *they have become a necessary evil*;—that it is difficult to gain the judge's ear, except through them, and impossible to succeed single-handed in cases if opposed by them; and lastly that when pleaders are employed, the old story of the fable reenacts itself, and *the litigants are left with the shell while the pleaders eat the oyster*."

The "well-informed persons" referred to are of course non-regulation officials.

MADAME PERRON, an old lady, who lately died at Paris, bequeathed 85,000f. to the Municipality of Marseilles for founding an asylum for unfortunate dogs and horses. So there is to be a Pinjarapole in Paris.

MR. A VENIS LAZARUS of Balliol College, Oxford, son of Dr. Lazarus of Banares, has won the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language and Literature this year.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION has been amalgamated with the *Civil and Military Gazette*. It did good work in its day.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 14th December last. This means we believe that Sir John is "permitted" to draw his civil service annuity *plus* his pay as Financial Member of the Governor General's Council.

THE NAME of Baring will hereafter figure very conspicuously among the "pious founders and benefactors" of the University of Oxford. Mr. Baring's generosity towards Hertford College has been followed by a like liberal act on the part of his cousin, our late Viceroy; Lord Northbrook having presented to the University the valuable collection of bird skins made by Mr. Hume.

THE AVANT-GUARD of the Russian Army mobilised in the Caucasus has proceeded from the camp at Alexandropol to the Armenian boundary. Secret emissaries are traversing the country, and inciting the Mahomedan population to a revolt and war against their rulers. All traffic on the boundary between Russia and Turkey in Asia Minor has completely ceased, and the export of corn to Russia has been prohibited, a measure severely felt in the camp at Alexandropol.

THURSDAY, 8TH MARCH.

WE HAVE much pleasure in inserting the following letter from Hooghly:

"We are sorry to hear that Mr. H. T. Prinsep, the District Judge of Hooghly is going to leave us very shortly. Hooghly is very unfortunate in losing the services of the ablest and most conscientious Judge it has seen for many years. Mr. Prinsep is really an ornament to the Bengal Civil Service. He has won the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. Junior members of the bar are especially grateful to him for the very kind encouragement they have received at his hands. His judicial abilities are too well known to you to need any particular mention in this place. The present satisfactory condition of the Hooghly records is mainly due to his exertions. In my humble opinion he should be taken as a model for imitation by other members of the Civil Service so that Bengal may have no more occasion to complain of civilian "vagaries and snobberies." I write you this short note simply to show that we, Bengalis know how to distinguish a friend from a foe."

Mr. Prinsep's promotion may be a loss to Hooghly but will be a gain to the High Court.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to notice the just view, which the *Pioneer* takes of the Fenwah trials. Referring to the decision of the High Court in the Perjury case, our contemporary says:

It is impossible to regard this as a satisfactory termination of a case, the proceedings in which have been marked throughout with, at the least, great irregularity. We have no wish to decide such a technicality as to whether Mr. Kirkwood's sanction was the one required by the Procedure Code. The second objection was a much more serious one. The ryots had been half tried by Mr. Sarson, when Mr. Kirkwood, thinking the evidence was tending towards an acquittal, ordered the case to be transferred to Mr. Veasey. No notice of this was given to the accused who, we believe, were undefended, and unless such a transfer is allowed by law, in ought to be considered a fatal objection to the conviction in Mr. Veasey's court. We are bound, however, as regards this point, to say that there is a doubt as to whether Mr Sarson's half-heard case related to the riot or the perjury proceedings. The High Court apparently thought that it dealt with the former case and quashed the conviction for rioting. But Mr. Sarson himself declared that his intention was to try both the cases together, and the Appellate Judge, Mr. Towers, in his judgment, certainly assumed that Mr. Sarson was engaged in the perjury case when Mr. Kirkwood transferred it to Mr. Veasey. The third objection, too, was one of some material importance, and should have elicited a ruling from the Court. The fourth objection went to the facts of the case, and the Court, it will be remembered, had signified their intention of allowing Mr. Woodroffe to be heard as to his right to go into them, provided they were satisfied as to the legality of the proceedings. The Judges appear to have shown the not infrequent reluctance of their class to decide a point if they could possibly escape doing so, and probably thought that the compromise they effected by refraining from absolutely declaring the proceedings illegal, and yet releasing the accused, would be satisfactory to all parties, the Crown through its officers not objecting to this remission of punishment. But such a compromise as generally happens has ended in doing justice to neither side. It is as unsatisfactory as the Scotch verdict of not proven, which must always leave a stain upon the accused.

The writer thus concludes:

"The whole case is, indeed, a discreditable one to the administration of justice. Mr. Kirkwood's prosecution of the ryots for perjury was, we think, singularly ill-advised, even if he was legally justified in directing it. Still more unfortunate was he in his reasons for transferring the case from Mr. Sarson to M. Veasey. As we remarked above, even though the statement of the ryots was false, it was one about which, under the circumstances, they might well have been deceived, and the charge of intentionally giving false evidence was almost incapable of proof. And lastly, the High Court should have decided whether the conviction was or was not vitiated by the alleged illegalities. In the former case, they should have quashed it, and so allowed the accused to regain their position amongst honest men; in the latter alternative, they would have vindicated the action of the Government officials, and the ryots would have been permitted to be heard as to their right to have the conviction disposed of on its merits.

Will the Government now take in hand the Fenwah cases?

WE ARE exceedingly glad to read the following in the Calcutta letter of the *Pioneer*:

"Our new Magistrate, Mr. Amir Ali, has not justified the apprehensions entertained of his conduct and discretion on the Bench. On those who are in a position to judge, the Magistrate, I hear, has made a very favourable impression. I make this statement the more readily as it seems now somewhat the fashion to ridicule his judgment. Out of the numberless cases which he has to decide daily, the newspaper reporters, perhaps naturally enough, choose those most likely to catch the public taste, and this fact, though wholesome discipline enough for a new officer, does not of course represent a true picture of his general capacity for the office to which he has been appointed. Mr. Ali, I am told is excessively painstaking and careful in his work, and with a little experience will amply justify the wisdom of the appointment made by the Lieutenant Governor."

WE ARE glad to observe that the *Oriental Figaro* is to be resuscitated.

THE BOMBAY Cotton Frauds Bill has passed the local Council. His Excellency the President expressed his disapprobation of the amendment of the Hon'ble Sorabjee Shaporji Bengali substituting confiscation for fine and imprisonment as the penalty for being in possession of adulterated cotton. But the Council passed the amendment. We hope the Governor General will veto it.

THE EXTENT of the failure this season of the cotton crops in the Madras Presidency is shown by the fact that the total exports in December 1876 were only 1,085 cwt., whereas in December 1875 they were 59,696 cwt., and in December 1874, 50,478 cwt.

THE FOLLOWING is the Government notification of the appointment of Mr. Gopal Rao Hari Deshmukh of Bombay as a Joint-Judge:

"Under the provisions of 38 Victoria, Chapter 3 the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh to be provisionally substantive *pro tem.* Joint-Judge in the Tanna District, vice Mr. Izon.

Under the provisions of Section 17 of Act X. of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code), His Excellency in Council is also pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh to be also a Joint Sessions Judge in the Tanna District for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Tanna may make over to him for trial."

WE SINCERELY sympathize with the Sunkersett family of Bombay on the demise of its surviving member. With the death of this child is extinguished, as the *Indu Prokash* says, the line of the Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, the Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur of Bombay.

FRIDAY, 9TH MARCH.

WE ARE glad to observe that Mr J. M. Maclean, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, has been elected Chairman of the Town Council of Bombay.

IT IS said that the Rothschilds now own three quarters of the *Times*, having purchased it chiefly for the purpose of influencing the money market. The City article certainly contains evidence every now and then of having been written under some such inspiration.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Baraset:

"Allow me to bring to your notice the disgraceful state of the roads and tanks of this place. In the dry season the earth and the sky are undistinguishable by the mass of dust which is continually rising and surcharging the atmosphere; while during the rains the roads are one vast marshy bed ankle-deep throughout, and, portions giving way here and there, become quite dangerous to men and beasts. Again the tanks are full of foul and dirty water, bad to the taste and injurious to health. They are overgrown with weeds and overspread with rotting leaves from the dense vegetation all round. Now dust and water are both admittedly sources of disease, and yet the Municipality seems to do nothing in these matters of vital import, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances. Hoping the Fever Commission will turn its attention this way."

IT IS stated that the *Standard* is for sale again, and that Mr. Johnson wants no less than £300,000 for the property. If the present annual profits were certain to be maintained this sum, large as it seems, would not be too much. Mr. Johnson's average income from the concern is somewhere about £60,000 per annum, which would allow a 20 per cent. dividend on the price named.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab Mahomed Kazim Ali Khan of Bareilly has given Rs. 25,000 to the fund in aid of the Turkish wounded. And yet Sir George Campbell says that there is no real Mahomedan feeling on the Turkish question.

AN ORISSA Correspondent sends us the following category of hardships arising from the enforcement of the Land Registration Act:

Petty lakrajdars and their several co-sharers, many of whom have lost the documents, find the time prescribed and the expense incidental to the necessity of making an application within that time insuperable difficulties in complying with the requirements of law. The time for the districts of this province should be reckoned within one year from the commencement of the subject. The difficulty in the case of some of the districts of this province has been enhanced by the officers entrusted with the administration of the Act introducing arbitrary forms. The form, for example, supplied in the district of Balasore to be filled up and submitted with the application for register contain columns what do not agree with the form given in the Board's Manual. Some of the requirements of those columns are incapable of compliance. For example the requisition to give me an element *Nos* as in col 9 does not admit of compliance inasmuch as lakraj land have not been rendered *Bahalee* and *Bajeuptee* plot by plot during the settlement but have done so on a certain total area of land and therefore the measurement number in connection with the discriptions "revenue paying" and "revenue free" are not recognized nor are they certain in most cases. The addition in col 11 is an explanatory clause which denys that liberty of the *Lakhrajdar* which the law confers upon him, for according to the original form he could write anything he desired whereas by virtue of the additional clause he can write only the jumma & of 1283 aumlee.

The next point which comes for consideration is whether an additional fee will be levied for each description of property under section 64. If it be otherwise the Board should issue instructions to the effect that each proprietor is to enter all his registrable properties in one application appending thereto an eight annas court fee stamp over and above the fees provided by the section. As matters now stand the applicants are required to file a fresh application for each small lakhraj property with the payment of an additional fee. If the last practice be enforced every lakhrajdar will be obliged to sell his small holding to meet the fees and the incidental expenses.

Section 38 making application for registration on the part of proprietors co-sharers and managers of rent-free estates compulsory, overlooks the cases of those proprietors whose revenue accounts have been separated from those of their co-sharers under sections 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859. They are already recorded proprietors and the character and extent of their interests had been stated in their application and duly published and enquired into by the Collector at the time. They paid exorbitant fees for such separation and registration, are these proprietors again to register their lands and pay fees again for such registration? Section 21 of the new Act provides the preparation of register from authentic information available to the Collector, will not the information supplied and

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proceedings adopted under section of Act XI be considered authentic information even when the provisions of that enactment have been embodied in sections 70 and 71 of the new Act instead of burdening the proprietors with the trouble and expences of fresh registration they may if necessary be served with notice under section 80 for the supply of any information that may be required.

SATURDAY, 10TH MARCH.

THE LAST Raja of Bon-Bissenpore in the Bankura district is dead, and the pension of Rs. 400 granted to him has been stopped. We believe it is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that the Rajas of Bissenpore at one time exercised territorial powers, and that there is no native dignatary or zemindar in Bengal, who takes the same rank with them. The heir of this most ancient family is now a beggar without an acre of land, and he is denied the poor consolation of the title of Raja, such as his ancestors claimed and enjoyed for generations. We commend his case to the kind consideration of Government.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED gentlemen are appointed to be Fellows of the Calcutta University :

The Hon'ble E. G. Birch, C.S.	A. W. Garrett, Esq., B.A.
S.C. Bayley, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.	J. Elliott, Esq., M.A.
J. Geoghegan, Esq., C.S.	Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyayaratna.
A. Mackenzie, Esq., C.S., B.A.	
W. M. Souttar, Esq., C.S.M.A.	Revd. Lall Behary Dey.
Surgeon T. Lewis, M.B.	C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq., Barrister-at-law.
Surgeon D. D. Cunningham, M.B.	Revd. Father E. Lafout, S.J.
Syed Ameer Ali, Barrister-at-Law.	Revd. J. E. Payne.
Nawab Ashgar Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Dilar Jung C.S.I.	Babu Anund Mohun Bose, Barrister-at-law.
E. Lethbridge, Esq., M.A.	Babu Kali Churn Banerji, M.A., B.L.
W. Robson, Esq., M.D.	

The selections are upon the whole good.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to notice the high opinion which the Government of India expresses of the services which Mr. B. Krishna Iyengar, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, is rendering in the administration of relief measures in that province. His Excellency the Governor General in Council in a despatch to the Secretary of State writes :

"All that is stated in this Memorandum appears to us to reflect very great credit on the Deputy Commissioner, whose humane, but careful and discriminating management of the famine in his district is most praiseworthy. Krishna Iyengar is the only Native who has yet risen to the responsible post of Deputy Commissioner. He is evidently an efficient and useful officer, and with reference to the approaching transfer of the province to the direct management of the Maharajah, we regard the success of this Native official as very satisfactory."

Give the native a fair trial, and then say whether he is worth his salt or not.

THERE WERE in Calcutta 211 deaths in the week ending the 3rd instant. This number is ten in excess of that reported for the preceding week. The deaths were, from cholera 21, fever of all kinds 78, diarrhœa and dysentry 22, small pox 4, measles 4, pithisis 12, and the rest from other causes.

THE FOLLOWING VAGARIES of Mr. Kirkwood are reported in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* :

"At Jessore, where Mr. Kirkwood is Joint-Magistrate, a pound-keeper himself bought in the name of the village chowkidar an impounded horse for Rs. 10-8. The owner presented a petition to Mr. Kirkwood, and as the pound-keeper confessed that he had done what the Government rules prohibited, the magistrate very righteously fined him Rs. 50, and dismissed him from the service. The horse was ordered to be re-sold and the proceeds given to the owner. But the horse had been already sold, and the purchaser asked what would become of the money he had paid for him. Hereupon Mr. Kirkwood again summoned the pound-keeper and fined him Rs. 18 more for this man's compensation. The poor pound-keeper had not the money, but this difficulty was easily got over. A friend of his, a zeminder's agent was in court, and this man was obliged by order of the magistrate to make over the shawl he wore as security for the pound-keeper's fine.

The other case is this. Mr. Kirkwood having sentenced a man to receive 30 stripes for stealing a quilt and the doctor having said that he was too old and infirm to bear so many, the Magistrate changed the sentence to one of two years' rigorous imprisonment and gave the thirty stripes to the man's son ! If this be a fact, all that we can say is that truth is stranger than fiction.

IT IS STATED that the three Ranees of Sir Jung Bahadur died *suttee* on the funeral pyre of their deceased husband.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London 3rd March.—The Commons, after a long debate, have negatived by 170 against 76 votes, a motion to withdraw from the declaration of Paris for the abolition of privateering in time of war.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a series of questions from Sir George Campbell, said that the title of Kasier, as applied to Her Majesty in India, was Arabic, and not German. With reference to a new summer residence for the Viceroy he said that it had already been decided to build at Simla, Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, he said, had simply chosen to spend a year's leave in the Khedive's service to carry out Goschen scheme for the re-organisation of the finances of Egypt. Heddert, the liberal candidate, after a closely contested election, has been returned for Oldham, in compliance with a request from the Colonies.

Sir W. Jervois, Governor of the Straits, has been ordered to Australia to advise as to the best means of improving the defences there. The reason assigned for the British fleet quitting the Piræus, is that the political situation does not require its presence in the East.

Washington 5th March.—President Hayes has issued an inaugural address to Congress in which he strongly urges the union of all parties, in order that orderly government may be restored to the Southern States. He also urges a speedy return to specie payments.

6th.—In the Commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question by H. Wolff said that the first reduction in the Suez Canal dues had been postponed till the 15th April. The Canal Company, he said, objects to England voting because the shares held by the English Government do not bear coupons. Government has protested against the objection, and declares its right to vote as a shareholder.

Constantinople 6th March.—The Porte objects to the demands made by Montenegro in arranging terms of peace which comprise a certain cession of territory and seaport.

St. Petersburgh 6th March.—An Imperial Ukase has been issued ordering the organisation of nine army corps.

According to information from St. Petersburg Russia still maintains an expectant attitude pending replies from the powers to Gortschakoff's circular. Number of recruits joining the British Army since the beginning of January has been 1,000 weekly.

8th.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Bourke, replying to a question, said that an answer to Prince Gortschakoff's circular had been deferred at the request of Russia, who had promised further communication on the subject, which however, had not been received. There was a prolonged absence of the British Ambassador from Constantinople ; he said it was not intentional.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. General Report of the Marine Survey of India from 1874 to the end of 1875-76. 2. Irrigation in India in connection with Indian deficits. By a Member of the B. C. S. 2nd Edition. 3. Notes on the Indian Famine of 1877, a white pamphlet, by a Sojourner. 4. The Jeypore Pocket Almanack for 1877. 5. Illustrated Catalogue and Price List of Homœapathic Medicines, &c., Dutta's Homœapathic Laboratory, 312, Upper Chitpore Road. 6. Scott & Co.'s monthly Stock and Price List of presses, types &c, for March 1877. 7. Gyanankur, a monthly Bengali Journal, for Assar and Kartik 1285, B. E.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Mr. R. T. Allan, Pleader, High Court. He was the Nestor of the High Court bar, Appellate Side.

FOR THE FIRST TIME we believe Lord Lytton introduced theatricals at Government House parties on Tuesday last. The players of the Corinthian Company acted two one-Act comedies, and though they labored under some disadvantage, they acquitted themselves well. Lord and Lady Lytton are sparing neither money nor labor to make their parties attractive. The taste shewn in the decorations cannot be too highly admired.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to an advertisement intimating that the *Conversazione* of the Mahomedan Literary Society is unavoidably postponed to Wednesday next.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial from Moorshedabad against the Civil Procedure Bill. Better late than never.

NOTICE.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont S. J. on *Thursday 15th March* next, at 7½ P. M. *Subject* : Reflection of Light on curved subjects.

Rules of Admission to Lectures of the Association.

Admitted invariably by Ticket.

Donors admitted free to all Lectures. Subscribers prepaying for the year or the month admitted free to all the lectures of the year or the month respectively.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—*Annas* 8 for a single Lecture : Or Rs. 3 in advance for 10 consecutive Lectures.

Tickets to be had of the clerk at the office of the Association between 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M. (Sundays excepted), and on the day of Lecture up to the time of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR.
Honorary Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1877.

THE CONVOCATION.

THE Convocation of the Calcutta University on Saturday last was an eventful day. It was the celebration of its twentieth anniversary. It was the last time the Vice-Chancellor Sir Arthur Hobhouse addressed the assembly, and the first time the new Chancellor of the University took his seat. This was also the first time the Degree of D. L. was conferred by this University, upon examination, and a representative of the hardy and robust men of the North carried off one of the Premchand Roychand studentships. Above all the Convocation elicited from His Excellency the Viceroy a politico-academic speech of the highest value, which was a sort of commentary upon his Delhi Address.

The farewell address of the Vice-Chancellor was an exequisite performance—modest, chaste, thoughtful and suggestive. We have no means of knowing whether Sir Arthur has left any enduring mark of his influence upon the course of the University ; possibly not ; he was too unobstrusive and too good to stamp his own individuality upon the institution ; but his last words were literally drops of wisdom. Hejustly laid great emphasis upon the necessity for the people of this country to study English, and for the maintenance of a high standard for that study. Not only was it necessary for purposes of the State, for under English rule the English language must be the medium of official intercourse, but it was essential to the regeneration of the Indian nation. The dead bones of the Indian community could be revived only with the life-giving waters of Western literature and science. It was exceedingly gratifying to us to see the opinion of our rulers on the subject return to the right channel. Sir Arthur Hobhouse's remarks on education as a means of social reform were most apt and thoughtful. Adverting to the appearance of a Bengali Christian girl at the last Entrance Examination, and her triumphant success, Sir Arthur dwelt in a most happy manner upon the functions of woman in moulding the destiny of man in his every-day life, and said that when her influence was so great, it was of the utmost importance that she should be properly educated. He observed that the nation, which did not educate its daughters, wasted half its energy and strength, and for his part if he saw sufficient indication in the female sex of India to avail themselves of University education, he would not certainly repress their legitimate aspirations.

His Excellency the Viceroy made the longest oration ever delivered by a Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and the address was eminently worthy of the accomplished speaker from whom it emanated. It was listened to with profound attention, and as an exposition of the views of the Government on the most important topic of the day connected with domestic politics, viz., the employment of natives in the higher offices of the State, it had more than an ordinary interest. We have been favoured with a copy of the speech, but we are sorry we have not space for it *in extenso* ; we hope to give the more important portions of it and also to notice it at length in our next. On the purely educational points Lord Lytton spoke with much force, thoughtfulness, and sound sense. A man of keen humour and fond of racy anecdotes, he employed his stores of humour and anecdotes in a most pleasant and effective manner in pointing off the defects in the present system of University education. Too polished and refined to talk coarsely of the work of the University, but in delicately turned sentences he implied that the University was perhaps producing only "literary fly-catchers." He laid great stress upon positive knowledge, and while acknowledging with an eloquence equal to the height of the argument the debt which the West owed to the East he said that the only return which the former could make to the latter was a dissemination of positive knowledge. We now come to what His Lordship said on the subject of the employment of educated natives in the higher offices of the State. We cannot hope to do justice to His Lordship's remarks on this pregnant question within the compass of this short article, but we take the earliest opportunity to thank His Lordship for condescending to expound his views without reservation. His Lordship complained that he had been misunderstood by the organs of native opinion, but at the same time admitted that the pledge, so graciously given by Her Majesty the Queen and the Imperial Parliament, "has been, as it still remains, inadequately redeemed." His Lordship was frank ; he said, "it was never intended, and I must say it never will be allowed, that prospective

justice to the sanctioned aspirations of the native community should involve retrospective injustice to the tried abilities and prior rights of the existing covenanted service." This was the key-note of the whole theme on which His Lordship dilated so eloquently. We now understand our exact position. From 1833 the Government has declared that there shall be made no distinction of color, country or creed in the distribution of offices, but it is remarkable that the prospective justice" then sanctioned has not been adjusted to " retrospective justice" to " the tried abilities and prior rights of the covenanted service," within the space of well nigh half a century. It struck us as strange that this gross and " retrospective injustice" to the " sanctioned aspirations of the Native community" did not strike a man of such vivid imagination and warm sympathies as Lord Lytton. But we must reserve further remarks till our next.

LEGISLATIVE OR JUDICIAL INTERFERENCE WITH THE VALUE OF MONEY.

IT is an admitted principle of civilized jurisprudence that there should be as little interference legislative or judicial with the value of money as represented in its product or rate of interest as with that of any other commodity. The Legislature or the Courts cannot interfere with it without producing serious mischief. It is not necessary for us to repeat the arguments, which the master mind of Bentham adduced against the usuary laws, and which ultimately led to the abolition thereof. The tide of juridical opinion in the West had its due effect upon Indian legislation. In 1855 an Act was passed abolishing the usury laws. It was enacted by section 2 of Act XXVIII. of 1855 that " in any suit in which interest is recoverable, the amount shall be adjudged or decreed by the court at the rate, (if any) agreed upon by the parties, and if no rate shall be agreed upon, at such rate as the Court shall deem reasonable." This law has been in operation ever since. It is true that the Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859) gave discretion to the Court to regulate the rate of interest after institution of suits, but that discretion could not reasonably override stipulations already in existence. Until 1873 things went on satisfactorily enough, when in April of that year came the now famous circular of the High Court. We give it below:

"The Court are pleased to publish and commend, to the earnest consideration of Judicial Officers, the following Circular issued by the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Many cases have come to the knowledge of the Court in which interest has been decreed at the most oppressive rates without regard to the circumstances under which the loan was contracted.

The Courts in this way become instruments for the registering of usurious transactions, and the money-lender adds to exorbitant terms the security of a decree.

The object of the Court in drawing attention to this subject is not to assist debtors in evading the consequences of engagements voluntarily and intelligently contracted, but to give the protection of the Courts of Justice to persons who, from distress, ignorance, or habits of submission, have not been truly free agents in the contracts set up."

This Judge-made law has already done its work. The lower Courts naturally conclude that it is the wish of the High Court to award a low rate of interest, and the rate now adjudged after institution of suit seldom exceeds 6 per cent per annum. In some cases written agreements are not respected, that is to say if there be a stipulation that interest shall be given at a certain rate up to the date of payment, it is not given effect to.

The High Court in the first place says that " many cases have come to the knowledge of the Court in which interest has been decreed at the most oppressive rates without regard to the circumstances under which the loan was contracted." Now, we cannot understand that when there has been a mutual agreement as to the rate of interest, why such an agreement should be looked upon with suspicion. Of course where there has been force or fraud an agreement cannot be binding, and will be null and void under the contract law. But because the rate of interest is high, therefore the contract must be viewed with suspicion, is a doctrine to which we cannot assent. The Court says that protection ought to be given to "those, who, from distress, ignorance, or habits of submission, have not been truly free agents in the contracts set up." Now a debt is generally contracted when a man is in distress, and while we admit that he deserves sympathy, surely no one, whose duty it is to administer law and justice, ought to shew such sympathy at the expense of others. If the Judges are overflowing with the milk of human kindness, they ought to tax their own pockets and not those of suitors, who come before them. Ignorance is an excuse, which may be set up by any person at any time, but does ignorance excuse an infringement of the law? But in the case of the contract for money, what ignorance can the debtor plead? He has borrowed money; can he plead ignorance of that fact? He has agreed to pay a certain rate of interest; can he plead ignorance of that law? He is bound by law to repay the debt with interest; can he plead ignorance of that law too? If he fails to repay it, he is liable to a decree and his property to attachment under the law; can be plead ignorance of it? What is the argument of ignorance then worth? If the plea of ignorance would hold in any case, it should in the case of labor contracts by coolies emigrating to Assam or to the colonies. The contracts are executed under circumstances, which do not notoriously allow the laborers to act as free agents, but would the court cancel such contracts? We then read that as the High Court says that there are persons who from " habits of submission" cannot act as free agents. If this principle be carried out in practice, then there ought to be no monetary transaction between Europeans and natives, the rich and the poor, the strong and the weak, for the natives submit to the Europeans, the poor to the rich, the strong to the weak. The court should certainly see that no undue pressure be exercised upon debtors in the execution of contracts; where it is so exercised the contract is not voluntary, and ought to be declared null and void. It is not the rate of interest only, which should be disallowed, but the whole contract. But the High Court refers to " habits of submission," and not to the facts of a case, and how can the lower courts be expected to act conscientiously, if they are to follow these vague and indefinite instructions? The Punjab circular, which the High Court quotes, says: "The Indian Contract Act of 1872 in Chapter II. gives the principles on which the law annexes an enforceable obligation to stated engagements requiring free consent; and in Sections 16 and 17 a general and at the same time an equitable, rule is indicated where a person who holds a real or apparent authority over another, or in whom confidence is reposed by that other obtains an advantage which, but for such confidence or authority he would not have obtained. The law also points out the result where concealment of facts may have taken place, or acts fitted to deceive or acts or omissions may have occurred in violation of what is regarded as the legal duty of the persons obtaining a promise from another to explain facts "*likely to affect the willingness*" of that other to enter into a contract." Now, if any contract falls within the condemnatory clauses of the Contract Act, it will necessarily fail, but the subordinate courts ought not to be dictated to as to where they should draw the line of distinction. They will doubtless take into consideration the facts of each case, and decide accordingly. The High Court circular has thus in effect superseded the law, and the Legislature is about to legalize it. No wonder that the new Bill has caused alarm and apprehension. In the words of the memorial adopted at the public meeting held at the British Indian Association on the 3rd instant, " the changes contemplated in this Bill aim at the revival, in an indirect manner, of the usury laws, the evil effects of which have been so convincingly expounded and exposed by eminent jurists that they have long since been repealed both in England and in India. A retrograde step in this direction, far from benefitting the debtor class, in whose interest it is apparently taken, would, the memorialists are of opinion, place them in a worse position inasmuch as they would be compelled to part with their property by an absolute or conditional sale when they would fail to raise money on loans for meeting pressing necessities, and those who have no property to part with would be still more painfully situated. Needy persons cannot avoid loans, and as under the peculiar circumstances of civilized society a large number of persons have to depend upon their credit, all laws, which put obstacles in the way of loan transactions necessarily hamper that credit, and prove injurious to the poor." We do hope that the Legislature will consider these points before it enacts into law the provision in question. We admit that the habit of certain creditors to allow a decree to hang on *in terrorem* is a great evil. We would suggest that if a creditor should not shew due deligence in the execution of a decree within a year, the court should be vested with discretion to allow interest or not.

NIPAL.

THE death of Sir Jung Bahadur has set speculation afloat as to the future of Nipal. The Goorkha dynasty at Nipal dates from 1867. In that year, we quote Mr. Aitchison, the NewarRajah of Katmandhu, being hard pressed by the Goorkhas, applied for assistance to the British Government. Aid was granted, and Captain Kinloch was despatched with a small force in the middle of the rainy season. He was, however, compelled by the deadly climate of the Terai to retire. The Goorkha Chief, meeting but a feeble resistance, overran Nipal, and extinguished the Newar Dynasty, and was eventually recognized by the British Government as Raja of Nipal. Having conquered the Hill Country of Muckwanpore, the Goorkhas claimed the cultivated low lands on payment to the British Government of the same tribute as was paid by the Raja of Muckwanpore. The claim was admitted. For thirty years the Goorkhas continued to present our Government yearly a large sized elephant as tribute for these lands, but the tribute was eventually relinquished by the Treaty of 1801. In 1792 a commercial treaty was concluded between Nipal and our Government. This treaty however remained a dead letter, when in 1801 it was strengthened by the fresh treaty. But the Nipal Durbar again evaded the treaty, and on the 24th January 1804 Lord Wellesley formally dissolved the alliance with the Durbar. After the dissolution of the alliance in 1804 until 1812, we quote again Mr. Aitchison, our transactions with Nipal consisted entirely of unavailing remonstrances against the most insolent aggressions on our Frontier throughout its entire length, and in fruitless attempts to induce the Goorkhas to aid our officers in the suppression of dacoities and robberies along the Frontier. As early as 1804 the Nipalese had seized on the Pergunnahs of Bootwal and Sheoraj, which had been ceded to the British Government by the Vizier of Oudh, under pretext of their having belonged to the possessions of the Palpa Raja, then subdued by Nipal. In 1808 the Goorkha Governor of the Morung seized on the entire zemindari of Bheem Nugger, situated on the Frontier of Purneah; but this case was so flagrant that our Government determined on resenting it in good earnest, and in the month of June 1809 a British detachment was sent to the Frontier, with orders to resume the zemindari at the point of the bayonet. This decided measure was sufficient, and the Goorkhas, not being yet willing to measure swords with the English, evacuated the lands in 1810. In 1811 the Goorkhas again crossed our Frontier, and at nearly the same time took possession of some lands on the Bootwal and Betteah boundaries. This aggression was forcibly resisted by the people of the Betteah Frontier, and gave rise to the first border skirmish with the Nipalese. Commissioners were appointed by the British and Nipalese Governments to enquire into and adjust all Frontier disputes. The investigation resulted in the establishment of the right of the British Government to the disputed districts, but the Nipalese evaded restitution. Lord Hastings thereupon threatened the forcible occupation of the lands if they were not evacuated by a given date. The prescribed time having expired without a reply from Nipal, the disputed districts were occupied in the middle of April 1814. War was now inevitable, and it was *formally*

declared on 1st November 1814. An arduous campaign, in which the Goorkhas fought most bravely with much success, left us in possession of the hills west of the Kalee, and the Goorkhas disposed to treat for peace. Negociations were twice broken off by the Goorkhas refusing to comply with the demand for the cession of the Terai. A second campaign seemed inevitable, when Lord Hastings offered to pay yearly the estimated value of the Terai, and made some other concessions, which induced the Nipal Commissioners to sign the Treaty of Segowlee on 28th November, promising that the signature of the Raja should be obtained on 12th December following. The ratification of the Treaty, however, was withheld by the Durbar, who formally announced their intention of trying the result of a second campaign. Hostilities were therefore vigorously pushed by the British Government, and on 4th March 1816, the Nipalese Commissioners at last delivered to Sir David Ochterlony the Treaty of Segowlee, duly signed and executed. The hill lands east of the Nuchee, and part of the Terai between the Nuchee and Teesta ceded under this Treaty, were made over to Sikkim. On 8th December the 4th Article of the Treaty of Segowlee, by which we were bound to pay two lakhs a year as pensions to Nipalese Chiefs, was annulled, in consideration of the restoration to Nipal of the Terai lands between the Raptee and the Koori. The Terai lands westward to the Kalee were made over to Oudh. But the relations of the British Government with Nipal continued to be more or less unsatisfactory. The Prime Minister Bheem Sing, though ostensibly friendly to our Government, was not quite straightforward in his dealings. In 1837 there was an internal commotion in the State. In that year the Raja's youngest son died suddenly, and the report was spread that he had been poisoned at the instigation of Bheem Sing, or some of his party. Bheem Sing and his nephew, Matabar Sing, were seized, ironed, and thrown into prison, and their families were placed under close arrest; shortly after, however, Bheem Sing and his nephew were released. The former retired with honor into private life; Matabar Sing proceeded to the Punjab, where he found service under the Lahore Durbar. After the overthrow of Bheem Singh Thappa the hostility to the British Government assumed a more open form, and every effort was made, by the reduction of public expenditure, to prepare for the anticipated outbreak of hostilities. So little was the hostility of the Nipalese concealed that it became necessary for the British Government to station a corps of observation on the Frontier. In 1844 the Nipalese forcibly took possession of several villages in the Ramnuggur zemindari, and only withdrew when hostilities were threatened. It again became necessary to station a corps of observation on the Frontier, which was not withdrawn till 1872, and after repeated assurances of good will on the part of the Maharajah and his Chiefs. The extravagancies and cruelties of the Heir Apparent, who was countenanced and supported by the Maharajah, produced much discontent in the country. This, added to the intrigues of the only surviving Ranee, who was anxious for the succession of one of her own sons, led to endless family feuds. Mataber Sing, who was recalled from the Punjab in 1843, was made Prime Minister. In 1845 he was murdered at the instigation of one Guggun Sing, a great favorite of the Maharani, who was immediately made her confidential adviser. The murder of this man, and the massacre of thirty-one of the most influential Chiefs in 1846, paved the way for the rise of Jung Bahadoor to the office of Prime Minister. Finding that Jung Bahadoor was not so subservient to her purposes as she expected, the Maharani endeavoured to compass his death, but failing, she was expelled with her two sons from the country, and took up her residence at Benares, where she still remains. She was accompanied to Benares by the Maharaja, who returned to Nipal the following year, only to abdicate in favor of the Heir Apparent, Soorundra Bikram Sah. Of late years, and more particularly since Jung Bahadoor's visit to England in 1850, the bearing of the Nipal Durbar has been much more friendly. In 1852 negociations were resumed for the conclusion of a Treaty for the surrender of heinous offenders. The Treaty was concluded on 10th February 1855. Towards the latter end of 1854 a rupture broke out between the Nipalese and Thibetan Governments, which, however, in no way affected the relations of the British Government with Nipal. After short hostilities and protracted negociations a Treaty was concluded, by which the Thibetans bound themselves to pay an annual tribute of Rupees 10,000 to Nipal, to encourage trade between the two countries, and to receive a Nipalese representative at Lhassa. With the exception of a few months in 1856, Jung Bahadoor, who was created a Maharajah of Nipal, and invested with the perpetual sovereignty of two provinces, and who effected the marriage of a son and two daughters into the royal family of Nipal, continued to be Prime Minister of Nipal. During the Mutiny of 1857 and the subsequent campaigns he rendered assistance to the British Government in the re-occupation of Gorouckpore, the re-capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent capture of the rebels who infested the Terai. In consideration of these services Maharajah Jung Bahadoor was created a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath, and under a Treaty concluded on 1st November 1860, the tract of territory on the Oudh Frontier, which had been ceded to the British Government in 1816, was restored to Nipal.

Such is the history of the relations of our Government with Nipal. Sir Jung Bahadur, as we remarked last week, rose to power through a pool of blood, but he was a faithful friend to our Government, and whilst he lived there was no fear of any rupture. His death may again put the disturbing elements in motion, but we believe the Durbar are too conscious of the power and resources of our Government to quarrel with it. Much will however depend on the *personnel* of the ministry, which will now rule Nipal.

THE FURREEDPORE MURDER CASE.

A GREAT crime has gone unpunished. The Furreedpore murder remains unavenged. The facts of the case are thus given in the judgment of Mr. Justice Kemp. Poornochunder Roy Chowdhry, an influential zemindar in Zillah Furreedpore, was on the 12th September 1876, murdered under circumstances of great atrocity. It is stated that for some time previous to the murder the deceased had been on very bad terms with his ryots. Several rent-suits having been decided against the ryots it was alleged that for the purpose of ascertaining the sums due by them the accused and others had gone to the cutchery at Nagoreparah in the day time on Tuesday, the 12th September, the murder occurring during the night of that day. It was further alleged and not disputed, that on the 11th, Monday, several ryots, including the accused, had been to the same cutchery to Nilcomul Chatterjee, an Amlah in the employ of the deceased, and that being dissatisfied with that officer's adjustment of their accounts, some of the ryots, including some of the accused, had gone to the house of the deceased at Bijnisher early on Tuesday morning, the 12th, and induced him to proceed to his Tensil Cutchery at Nagoreparah to go over their accounts, and to settle the objections which the ryots had to Nilcomul Chatterjee's audit of these accounts. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the ryots in asking the deceased to proceed from his house at Bijnisher to the Cutchery at Nagoreparah acted under a preconcerted plan to entice their zemindar away from his residence. Mr. Justice Kemp dissents from this theory. We do not quite concur with his Lordship in the view he has taken upon this point. We cannot believe that such a deliberate and audacious murder was committed without premeditation and pre-arrangement. It is not at all unlikely that the zemindar was persuaded to go to the cutchery with an evil purpose. If the ryots wished him to look into the accounts, they might have asked him to send for the same and examine them at his residence. But let that pass. The most important question was that of identification, and on that point nothing could be more clear than the judgment of Mr. Justice Kemp. The story for the prosecution was that all the ryots, including Affiruddin, whose account was last submitted to the inspection of the deceased, had left the cutchery of Nagoreparah at 7-30 P. M. on Tuesday, the 12th September 1876; that after the ryots had left, the deceased remained at the cutchery, and his Amlah, including the witness Annund Ganguly, were employed in transacting the business of the sherishtas, that is, in writing the account; that at 12 o'clock at night the deceased, the witness Annund Gangooly and the other Amlah ate their meal; that the deceased after eating his meal reclined on a bedding for a short time, smoked and ate "pan;" that about 1 A. M. the deceased, Annund Ganguly and four *peadas*, namely Dhonaie Yasin, Gholam Hossein, and Moruddin, started from the Nagoreparah Cutchery in a small dingee belonging to the witness Affiruddin Manjee; that finding that the boat would not contain six persons, the *peada* Moruddin was left behind. That the boat had ran aground, and the murderers then came and attacked. The first intimation of this crime was given to the Police by Meheshchunder Chowdhry, the Tehsil Amlah of the Bahirchur Cutchery in the service of the deceased. He arrived at the outpost of Borirhaut at 6 A. M., on the morning after the occurrence. Mr. Justice Kemp remarks: "I am fully convinced that the time was correctly given by Mohesh Chowdhry, and the prosecution subsequently finding probably on reference to the almanac that on the day the occurrence took place there was no moon up to about 1 A. M., of the night, and that at 9 P. M. the night would be dark, found it necessary to put on the clock and to alter the time. Persons not conversant with our Courts, and with the evidence given in our Court, might conclude that personal identification is seldom attended with serious difficulty. But such is not the case; and it becomes, therefore, of the utmost importance, where the lives of three of the prisoners, and the liberty for life of the remaining five depend on it, that their identity and the means of establishing such identity should be scrutinized with peculiar vigilance. It is easy at a later stage to introduce any number of names into a case of this description where there can be no doubt of the fact that a riotous attack was made." His Lordship adds: "Holding therefore, that the identity of the prisoners has not been satisfactorily made out, and that the time at which the crime really occurred precluded any identification, it is impossible for me to convict the prisoners. I would acquit them." Mr. Justice White differed, and the case was accordingly referred to Mr. Justice Markby, who concurs with Mr. JusticeKemp and acquits the prisoners. In the first place Mr. Justice Markby protests that under the new Criminal Procedure Code he is placed in the invidious position of overruling as it were either of his colleagues in a matter of life and death. His Lordship remarks:

> As a matter of course though the section does not seem to require it, I have heard the case re-argued, but I still feel the position in which I am placed to be a very unsatisfactory one. If I am considered to be in the position of an additional member of the court originally hearing the appeal, then the fresh argument ought to have taken place before the Court of Appeal as reconstituted, and not before me alone. I ought to have had the advantage of discussion and consultation with my colleagues at every point of the case. If I am to be considered as myself constituting a second Court of Appeal, I then say without hesitation that it is wholly improper to put a single Judge of this Court in such a position.

We fully sympathize with his Lordship. His Lordship goes into an elaborate argument as to time and identification, and concurs in the conclusions of Mr. Justice Kemp. His Lordship thus concludes:

> "Much was said of the misfortune it would be if this atrocious crime went unpunished. This is quite true, and I think this case well worthy of the attention of the authorities and of all those concerned in inquiring into criminal cases, in order that they may see how fatal a course it is not to bring at once to the surface and thoroughly to investigate all the difficulties of a case. Any attempt to pass them over or to shelve them is sure only to lead to their being brought out at a later stage of the inquiry, when they are far more difficult to deal with. No one can say what would have been the result as regards these prisoners if the enquiry in this case had been properly conducted. But this I can say that we should not now have been groping in the dark upon one of the most important facts of the case.

If nobody is to be hanged for this "atrocious crime," who is to blame? Who was it that put back the clock? Did the prisoners set up an *alibi*, and was any enquiry made into that point? If the deed was actually committed in the dark,

could not the police have set their own instincts at work and brought the charge home to the real perpetrators? We are afraid that there was an undue haste in identifying the prisoners. An efficient Police should have been able to trace the several links in the chain of evidence and establish the charge. The result of the trial is most unfortunate. Here was a most foul murder committed. It was conclusively proved that the deceased was on bad terms with his ryots, and there could be no doubt whatever that some of them must have been the authors of this diabolical deed. We do also believe that there must have been a conspiracy or previous understanding on the subject. The murder could not have been committed at the spur of the moment. The question was, who were the culprits; were they properly identified; was any evidence tendered that the prisoners before the court were the real men? On this point we agree with Justices Kemp and Markby that the evidence was defective. The first statement at the thanna must be taken as the most reliable, because there was no time to concoct a story. If then according to this statement the night was dark and it was not possible to identify the prisoners, the issue as to whether there was moon or no moon, necessarily went against the prosecution. But we are of opinion that if the Police had not been moon-struck and that if they had followed their own instincts, they might have succeeded in bringing in a conviction. The moral effect of this trial we fear will be most lamentable. The local authorities will greatly suffer in the estimation of the people. The wicked will not unnaturally look upon the collapse of the case as a triumph. They will take credit to themselves and say how they can defeat the machinary of justice. The man Affirudin it seems has not yet been apprehended, and if the Police can get hold of him, they may yet succeed in bringing the real facts of this "atrocious murder" into light.

INDIGO CULTIVATION IN BEHAR.

A VOICE has been raised in the columns of the *Pioneer* against the cultivation of Indigo in Behar. The writer has approached the subject in a dispassionate and impartial spirit. He says, "violent agitation exists no longer, and we can therefore look at the question in an impartial spirit, without being affected by the disturbing influence of party feeling. Increased means of communication between the indigo districts and the rest of India, the growth of the non-official population in the country, the advance of education amongst the masses, have also given the public a more correct knowledge of the surroundings and internal economy of indigo factories; and expressions of opinion founded on sound information and guided by reason, are more readily formed now than some years ago when indigo in all its aspects was viewed, either through the rose-coloured light of planter's hospitality and manliness, or with the distorted vision of those who associated indigo and all its belongings with oppression and brutality." The writer puts the question in a very fair light. The planter, he says, is the centre, as it were, around which all the other interests revolve. It is with him more than with any other class of Europeans that the ryot has to deal. In large tracts of country it is from him chiefly that the masses of the cultivators have any opportunity of judging of the feelings and demeanour of the European population towards them; and it is from his conduct and character that the ryot forms an estimate of the European generally. Such being the case the writer examines the conditions on which indigo is grown in Behar. He observes that the population of most of the indigo-grown districts is excessive, and in the drought and subsequent scarcity of 1873-74 the indigo districts of Behar were those which suffered most. It is also notorious that immense tracts of land of excellent, if not of the best quality, are given up to the cultivation of indigo to the exclusion of food-grains; and when it is borne in mind that in a country like India each district is to a great extent, self-supporting, it becomes a question worthy of consideration as to how far an industry like that of the cultivation of indigo can be made profitable alike to the ryot whose lands are taken up for its growth to the exclusion of food-grains, and the zemindar whose interests depend directly upon the ryot's welfare, and to the planter who brings European energy skill, and capital to bear on the manufacture. The writer then continues:

"There are three systems under which Indigo is generally grown, namely,—the *zeraet* system, the *assameewar* system and the *bundle* system. The *zeraet* system is most common in Saran, Chumparan and Tirhoot, and is also not uncommon in Bhagulpore and Purneah, where it goes by the name of the *kamat* system. The *assameewar* or contract system exists, to some extent, in every indigo district. In Purneah and Bhagulpore, however, it is styled the *teep* system. The *bundle* system is seldom to be met with in Behar, but is very generally adopted in Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Midnapore, and the other indigo districts of Lower Bengal. The *zeraet* system may be thus described. It is the cultivation of indigo on lands which belong or are supposed to belong to the factory, either permanently or temporarily. With the produce of the land the ryot has no concern, except in the capacity of a mere labourer; that is to say, he does not in any way directly participate in the profits of the crop, but he very often prepares the land with his cattle and ploughs, sows it down with seed supplied by and belonging to the factory and reaps the crop when ready for manufacture, for all which labour he receives wages. This system we emphatically condemn. It is fraught with evil. It is the principal cause of every serious riots in the districts in which it prevails. It necessitates the adoption of harsh measures on the part of the factory. It has the certain effect of creating a feeling of rancour and discontent in the mind of the ryot, or of placing the zemindar in a position of antagonism to the planter. It floods civil and criminal courts with troublesome and discreditable litigation, and thereby tends to produce a strong prejudice on the part of the officials against the industry. And under the most favorable circumstances it puts the entire profits arising out of the land into the pockets of the planter and of the banker.

"It is well known that indigo *zeraet* lands are of the best description, and that in Tirhoot alone they occupy over a hundred thousand bigas. Even in the best of years the food-grains realised in the Behar districts are no more than enough to feed the teeming millions inhabiting them; and occasionally the inhabitants of those districts suffer from scarcity, if not from famine. It is therefore clearly in the highest degree impolitic and opposed to every principle of political economy that immense tracts of country, capable in ordinary years of producing quantities of food grains sufficient to support for a whole year half a million of human beings should be exclusively taken up in the production of a crop which, in the very nature of things, never bring profit to the ryot, and very often brings him injury."

We are glad to observe that the *Indian Daily News* has followed up the *Pioneer*. Our contemporary has had peculiar opportunities for studying the Indigo system in Behar, and his evidence is doubly valuable—it is the evidence of one, who worked the system with his own hands, and who, if he now condemns it, does so from sincere conviction. Our contemporary says: "We think, indeed, that the time has come when it must be amended; and we would urge upon planters to set their house in order, to reform existing abuses, and to forestall the necessity for coercive legislation. Instead of bribing the zeminders with advances of money at half the rate of interest they are paying for it' or instead of paying them perhaps double the po sible rental of a village, in order to acquire zemindaree privileges in that village, let them expend the same amount of money in paying fair rates to the ryots for the cultivation of indigo, and they certainly would not be losers: again if planters will not be warned in time, and reform the abuses that are now a bolt upon the Bengal system of indigo cultivation, some coercive legislation in the matter may shortly be looked for." We entirely agree. Behar was not touched by Sir John Peter Grant because the task before him in Bengal was sufficient to engross his attention. Sir Cecil Beadon kept his eyes open to the system of Indigo cultivation in Behar, but the Orissa Famine left him little leisure for work in this direction. Sir William Grey put his grip upon it, but the planters avoided the crisis, which was then impending over them, by making judicious concessions. Much was expected from the resolute mind of Sir George Campbell, who in his first administration report thus wrote on the subject:

In Behar, on the other hand, indigo cultivation has continued to increase, and has been of late years very profitable. The planters there hold very extensive leases of villages, partly from the native landholders and from Court of Wards, which manages the great estates of several minor proprietors; and the relations between the planters and the ryots are somewhat more feudal and less mercantile than might be desired. Some of our officers assert that our dominion is unpopular in Behar, and several assaults on our Magistrates, which have occurred in the course of the year, might seem to give some colour to the assertion. These assaults, however, do not seem to be in any degree connected with one another, and they were mostly of a petty and personal character, so that it is probably a mere accidental coincidence that they should have happened in the course of a few months. It is however, certain that on one or two occasions, previous to the year under report, there was considerable excitement on questions connected with indigo, which were only calmed by judicious concessions in respect of the prices paid, concessions which the planters can now well afford to make. During the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to North Behar, he was in some places beset by crowds making complaint regarding indigo cultivation in a way that has not occurred to him in other districts; but he found that almost all these complaints had reference to one somewhat overgrown concern, and that such complaints were not general or at any rate were not preferred in such a form. The whole subject is one which requires careful management, as a very little action, or even a very few words, might cause great complications on one side or other.

Sir George, however, took no further steps. Then came Sir Richard Temple, who in his administration report for 1874-75 recorded the following opinion:

Some years ago, in 1868-69, an outbreak of serious disputes was threatened, like those which occurred in Bengal in 1860. This was averted mainly by judicious concessions on the part of the planters. Even now, however, it cannot be said that discontent has ceased, for complaints are occasionally made; in individual estates serious disputes have arisen, and grave anxiety respecting the future is sometimes felt by those who pay regard to the ryots as well as by those who sympathize with the planters. In short, the hope of this great and valuable industry being peacefully and safely carried on in Behar rests upon the probability that the indigo planters who are gentlemen of experience, will fairly weigh the progress of the prices of all other staples and the wages of labor, in comparison with the incidents of indigo-planting, and will then arrange such remuneration for the cultivators as may be justly demandable under the conditions of the time.

Thus every successive Lieutenant Governor has admitted the existence of grievous complaints against the system of indigo cultivation in Behar, but the action of Government has been fitful. In justice to the thousands, whose destiny is colored by indigo, a full and sifting enquiry ought to be made into their grievances. A note of warning has been sounded from an influential quarter, and we hope it will have due effect.

THE FAMINE POLICY.

WE are no less sorry than surprised that such a shrewd administrator as Sir Richard Temple should have wrecked his reputation by laying down labor tests for the administration of famine relief, which have aggravated misery and contributed to starvation and death. A correspondent, writing to the *Madras Mail*, says:

"I have gone over the greater portion of the Kurnool District, and have had opportunities of noting the effect of Sir. Richard Temple's scheme. No substance is afforded to children under seven years of age. These unfortunates, according to the natural course of events, will form the future generation and support of the Empire. I have carefully observed that the percentage of women on relief works is very large, bearing in many instances a proportion of three to one. Admitting, and this proportion on an average stands at even one to one (too low, I fear,) we have in this district alone, about 150,000 distressed women. On this number I have observed that at least one-half (low again I fear) i. e., 75,000 are women encumbered with children, averaging from two to six each, and of ages varying from six years fifteen days, Most of these unfortunate women have no husbands, or having them, has been deserted. Granting, that each woman has two children (low again) we have 150,000 children totally unprovided for, whose support depends upon the mother's small allowance. Nearly all the children I saw were in various stages of decline and emaciation, skin and bone, will not issue whatever. The sight is most pitiable. The wailings and despair of the poor mothers are heart-rending. The horrible seen can be only fully realized by being on the spot, and witnessing so much real misery, and the great efforts made by weak and helpless creatures to earn their daily small pay in these dear times, I have only enumerated a few principal disadvantages; the minor ones are also many and terrible. These can be easily conjectured. For instance, should any poor people fall sick, or be in any way prevented from attending the relief work, and delivering their task, they get no wages and must starve."

The Madras correspondent of the *Statesman* sends the following telegram:

"Just returned from Red Hills. Relief camp is admirably managed, but awful state of things exists beyond. Unknown to the local papers and to the public, people have been dying of starvation ever since November. Dead bodies are picked up every day on the road and in the fields within two miles off camp. 114 were found in February and nineteen this week, I saw two adult corpses brought in to-day. A very large majority are children whom their starving parents secrete rather than have them in hospital. The

parents come to camp for food every day and then disappear. The vigilance of the camp officers causes many to be brought in alive, and these die in hospital. Such deaths are from six to ten daily. All this in the vicinity of camp. Something must be going on all the way to Nellore whence most of the people come. Dogs and jackals probably devour many bodies.

The *Englishman* has received the following telegram from Madras :

" Doctor Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner, has recorded a protest against the opinions of Sir Richard Temple regarding the minimum quantity of food necessary to sustain the health of persons on famine relief works. He says Sir Richard Temple's opinion (individual opinion) only is opposed to the accumulated testimony of scientific observers in India. Sir Richard Temple places the minimum at sixteen ounces of cereal grain. All sanitary authorities, however, agree that twenty-four ounces are absolutely necessary to keep up a man's health and capacity for work a day. Dr. Cornish is now gone to Cuddapah to investigate the effects of Sir Richard Temple's allowance."

The *Leader* prints an extract from a gentleman employed in superintending relief works. " If you wish," he says, " to have an idea of Temple's scheme, come and judge for yourself ; you will see men, women, and children driven away, because they are not sufficiently emaciated, only to starve and die. It is heart-rending, especially in the case of young children ; but what are we to do? Temple's orders are imperative," and nobody here will dare to oppose them. Could anything be more heart-rending than the above accounts ? It is the same in Bombay. The *Indu Prokash* writes : " Those who have disinterestedly and impartially observed the result of the economical experiment have agreed in condemning it unanimously. Bare skeletons, they say, and nothing but bare skeletons, with stomachs and cheeks sinking deep, are to be seen everywhere toiling and moiling with their languid frames, where once strong stalwart forms joyfully worked in the most ennobling field of human labour. Cholera or diarrhœa or any other name serve to hide the shortcomings of human frailty employed in the relief system, but deaths from these have been traced even by the Government of India to want of food or bad food. What wonder that these wholly starved people fall victims in numbers daily to diarrhœa, cholera and almost anything imaginable—of course excepting starvation The correspondent of the *Native Opinion* would even assure us that actual starvation cases were seen and tried to be remedied by him though unsuccessfully. Thus for saving the trifling sum of 25 lakhs of rupees, as calculated by the philosophic Sir Richard, wages have been reduced to the starvation point, and though a pretty large sum has been reserved by the Government for charity it has been given only very stintedly, and thousands must soon fall victims to the present system of relief." A telegram to the *Englishman* from Bombay says, " that the Bombay Government, replying to Sir Richard Temple's minute describing the Madras village-relief organization, shows that Sir Richard utterly misunderstands the Bombay system. Its instructions are sufficient, and his suggestions superfluous." Now what does all this show. It shews that Sir Richard Temple has evidently forgotten what he did in Behar in 1873.

We are glad to observe that the Puna Survajanik Sabha have taken up the matter in right earnest. They have forwarded the following telegram to Mr. Fawcett for submission to Parliament.

" Local and Supreme Government applied to, refuse redress. Times critical. Require immediate orders. Great distress among famine people. Wages reduced 33 per cent. Minimum food required 2 pounds reduced wages buy one pound only. Children get one pice, hence hundreds die of starvation or cholera from bad food. Old wages rates should be restored. Failure of rains and crops complete. No remissions allowed. Revenue levied strictly. This aggravates distress, affects classes that spent their savings to live upon without going to works. In past years of partial failure remissions allowed. Unless large remissions ordered distress will increase. Officers of experience and sympathy like whose Mr. Grant efforts equal by present calamity, removed from famine districts. People grieved for Poona and Sholapore."

We do hope that there will be a discussion in Parliament. Already some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries have raised their voice against the Poona Association for venturing to telegraph to Mr. Fawcett direct. But facts are facts. Are they prepared to deny them ? If they can, let them disprove them ; if not, why should they complain because the Poona Association have taken the trouble to collect them and to lay them before Parliament? This Association deserve the warmest gratitude of the people of Bombay for the mission of mercy in which they are engaged. The Government have already acknowledged their services, and it will not do now to pooh-pooh them.

The *Times*, we are sorry to observe, has put the English nation on the wrong scent without getting all the facts of the case. The London writer has been dealing out praise and blame off hand. He begins by according his approval to the labor test of Sir Richard Temple. He says : " Sir Richard Temple has made several suggestions to the Supreme Government on the best way of meeting and controlling the famine and the imposition of the labour-test is prominent among them. Wherever relief is conceded as a right, the importance of this test is beyond dispute ; but it is most important in a country like India, where the masses of the people are at all times ready to slip into a condition of complete dependence upon the Government, and where not a few of the official hierarchy may be tempted to forget that though imperial intervention in relief of famine may be repeatedly necessary, it must always be viewed as abnormal and occasional only." Will the writer repeat this opinion when he reads the facts we have stated above, illustrative of the working of the labor-tests of Sir Richard Temple ? Not content with pronouncing his opinion on *exparte* statements upon the soundness of the labor-tests he says that the rule about the bare subsistence wage could not work, " unless indeed, it were provided that a man refusing to take relief work at relief wages, and thereby endangering his life through obstinacy, should be liable to punishment and imprisonment for his offence." Suppose this was done, and " obstinacy" in a famine pauper were dealt with as a crime, how would he be punished ? Would he be allowed the full rations of the jail or not ? If so, he would be a gainer, for he wants full rations. The *Times'* idea of treating famine paupers as criminals for "obstinacy" is quite original. Where are the jails to contain the thousands, who would be thus condemned, and where are the men to guard them and work them ? The London paper scents insubordination in the Bombay Government. It says : " We should have expected that this new regulation would have been received with satisfaction at Bombay, since it embodies the spirit of Sir Richard Temple's suggestions, but the Bombay Government have in fact, taken the unusual step of drawing up a resolution complaining that their action is hampered by the order of the Supreme Government, and of publishing this resolution in the Presidency *Gazette* before submitting it to the Viceroy. This appearance of irritation is unfortunate and requires explanation, and we shall be glad if it is ultimately shown that there has been some misapprehension, either between the Bombay Government and the Supreme Government or in the report as conveyed to us." But the Government of India and Sir Richard Temple praise the Bombay Government for cordial cooperation. Respecting the relations between the Government of Madras and the Government of India the *Times* says :

There is, however, some reason to fear that the relations between the Madras Government and the Supreme Government are not perfectly satisfactory. In this case we do not find the Madras Government itself making any complaint, but some one on their behalf has put forward a statement that they called the attention of the Supreme Government to the threatening state of affairs as early as January of last year, and the latter did not realise the impending danger till the middle of December." We are afraid it is just possible that the hints of the Madras Government were not taken as seriously as it was intended they should be, by a Viceroy busily engaged in mastering the politics of Central Asia and in making preparations for the Imperial Durbar ; and, as the policy of the Madras Government in dealing with the famine has been already made the subject of a corrective minute, it is natural that they should retort on what they conceive to be dilatory action on the part of their correctors."

The whole truth is sure to be out if there be a debate in Parliament. We only regret that Lord Lytton will have to bear the brunt of the responsibility. We believe a more sympathizing ruler the people of India cannot have than his Lordship, but as a new man he is obliged to subordinate his own judgment to that of his colleagues and subordinates. If his Lordship will assert his own independence with the same boldness, which he shewed when he first took the seals of office, he will be doing justice to his own powers and sympathisies.

IS THE SALUTE *NOT* A MISTAKE ?

WE ARE sorry to see that the paragraph, which we felt it our duty to give last week, on the subject of the princely honors conferred upon His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan, has given rise to some unfair criticisms in certain quarters. Criticism we court, but it ought to be fair ; to ascribe personal motives to a writer, with whose opinions one may not agree, is not certainly within the bounds of legitimate criticism. To us personally it is a matter of supreme indifference, whether a particular individual is honored or not ; as journalists we rejoice if honor is done to him to whom honor is due, but we do consider it a public wrong if honor is misplaced. We do not for a moment say that His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan does not deserve honor at the hands of the State. At the present day he is undoubtedly the foremost zemindar in Bengal Proper ; his family has occupied a high position in native society ; time was when the Houses of Nattore and Krishnaghur commanded perhaps greater importance in the estimation of the Hindu community, but fortune no longer smiles upon them. The public benefactions of the Burdwan Raj have also been on a princely scale, though it would be unjust to say that other leading zemindars of Bengal have not been equally noted for charity and liberality. The present Maharaja has fairly sustained the good name of his house for munificence, witness his liberal contributions to the Epidemic Fever Relief Fund. Then his loyalty to the British Government is unquestioned ; he rendered loyal services during the Mutiny by supplying elephants and on other occasions by supporting measures in the teeth of the opposition of his countrymen. All these circumstances certainly give him a good claim to some fitting reward from the Government. The only question is whether the particular form, which the favour of Government has taken, is consistent with the general policy of the empire. It is well known that the Maharaja of Burdwan has coveted the honor of a salute for a long time past, and we believe the Government from the time of Lord Canning held that this princely honor could not be conferred upon a subject without disturbing the well-understood rules of etiquette in matters of this kind. If Government would condescend to publish the past correspondence on the subject, the reasons which led to the refusal would be patent to the public. It has been urged that if a commoner in England could be raised to the peerage without offence to the peers already on the rolls, what objection could there be to the elevation of a deserving zemindar to the rank of a native chief ? But it is forgotten that the peers of the realm in the United Kingdom are subjects of the same sovereign, whereas the reigning princes and chiefs in India are sovereigns of their own states and territories, and are allies by treaties, in modern parlance feudatories, of the British Crown. The British Government has always made a distinction between an ally or feudatory and its own subjects. The reasons for this distinction are obvious ; no British subject has any right to complain of it. The orientals are notoriously sensitive, and is it in the nature of the thing that reigning princes, who have hitherto enjoyed a special distinction, which they highly value, and which they have been taught to regard as their birth-right, would be pleased to see a private subject of the British Government, however high his position in his own country, elevated to the platform, which had hitherto been exclusively reserved for them ? If we have in this respect misunderstood, misinterpreted

or exaggerated their feeling, we shall be glad to be corrected. It has been suggested to us that no man with a spark of self-respect would like to be directly questioned or to speak out publicly whether he has taken it as a personal affront because a particular individual has been honored by Government. But it needs no superhuman knowledge to guage the natural feelings of native princes on the subject. Honor is reflective; if the native princes find that the honor, which had hitherto been their exclusive possession, has been extended to British subjects, who had not heretofore been considered entitled to it, are they likely to be pleased with this change? The line of distinction between reigning chiefs and native subjects of the British Government has been thus drawn by our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News*, who at any rate cannot be accused of personal feeling in the matter. He says: "Now, the hereditary chiefs of India are the representatives of various adventurers, who have carved out thrones for themselves with the sword in times gone by; and we doubt not that the military salute which is in this country allowed to them is intended in some way to do honor to their military traditions. If the civil rulers of Indian provinces also receive military salutes, they do so partly because they cannot be allowed to come short of native chiefs in any one point of personal glorification, but also, and we suspect chiefly, because all English rule in India is essentially military in its character. But it is playing a rather absurd practical joke on the hereditary chiefs of the country to extend their peculiar distinctions to a worthy old Bengalee zemindar; and it does not at all improve the flavour of the annoyance indriectly given to those chiefs that the act which worries them is in itself a rather serious political blunder." It has been urged in reply that the ancestors of the Maharaja of Burdwan did exercise some of the functions of a territorial chief. It is not our object to enter into a history of the Burdwan family; it is sufficient for our purpose to state that the Zemindars of Bengal in the times of the Mahomedans were feudal lords, and exercised some of the functions appertaining to the State. They levied taxes on commerce, maintained the Police, and were responsible for the repression of crime within the limits of the estates. But the British Government immediately on the establishment of its power put an end to these privileges, which were incompatible with the functions of the State. There are still descendants of houses, which exercised regal powers such as the Burdwan family did not lay claim to—for instance a Raja of Jessore, who traces his lineage to Pratapaditya, the Maharaja of Pooree, and the ruined representative of Bishenpore. But we need not say more. In our humble opinion when the Government once breaks the rule, we donot see where it can stop. Last week we named some Zemindars of Behar, who could justly claim this distinction, and there are others in Bengal, whose high family position, vast landed possessions, munificent liberality and devoted loyalty, give an equal title to similar distinction? And if in Bengal, why not in the other provinces? In discussing this question we do not confine our view to Bengal only for it is a question which affects all parts of the empire equally. We should raise ourselves from the narrow groove of provincial feeling, and look at the question from the high stand-point of imperial interest, and it is because we are convinced that on the broad ground of imperial policy the move is a mistake, we have felt it our duty to enter our protest against it, say what others may.

Since the above was in type we have received a letter from a correspondent, named "J.Gibson," giving "an extract ot a conversation, which took place in a prince's camp at Delhi":

"B. What do you think of D's remark about the salutes of the Talukdars of Bengal.

A. I never heard D say any thing.

B. He thought that salute to the Talukdar of Burdwan was intended to abolish all distinction between us and men like him."

There were other remarks made which we withhold. The correspondent then goes on:

"I am sure the *Mirror* will doubt the truth of the above extract, but I care not. Evidently he is not aware how jealous these princes are; how anxiously they count the number of steps which the English Secretary advances to receive each that he may compare the number of steps taken to receive a rival.

But now the question is why the Burdwan Maharaja got the salute; he is certainly rich but he has no influence in Bengal: by introducing the Putnee system in his zemindaries his relation of landlord with the people is gone. The influence of a zemindar is extinct in his case; his middle men or putnidars have got the influence. He has no sympathy for Bengalis and Bengalis have no smypathy for him

The Maharaja has not at Burdwan or elsewhere one tenth of the influence which an ordinary village Putneedar of Bengal has. The Government unfortunately was wrongly informed if it thought the Rajah has any influence for good or bad."

J. GIBSON.

HASTY LEGISLATION.

THE remarks which Babu Surendranath Banerjea made at the public meeting on the Civil Procedure Bill on the subject of hasty legislation were so pertinent and just that we regret much that our daily contemporaries have not given a full report of his excellent speech. We give the best portion of it:

Hasty legislation is always culpable. It is much more so, in a country like ours where we have no House of Representatives, no Assembly of the Delegates of the people, to sit in judgment upon the measures of Government or to inaugurate and initiate schemes of legislative reform. We have no doubt nominees are appointed by Government to represent us in the Supreme and Legislative Councils. I do not wish to speak disparagingly of the action of Government in this respect; nor is it my intention to say one word by way of reflection upon those gentlemen who so worthily represent us in the Councils of Government. But we all know they are in a hopeless minority, and that practically the Government is left pretty much to itself in the enactment of laws. Well then that being the case and inasmuch as there is no House of Representatives, no Assembly of the Delegates of the people, it becomes necessary for the people themselves to study, examine and criticise on the measures of Government. Have the people had this opportunity as regards the Civil Procedure Bill? I contend they have not had this opportunity. I am aware I will be at once answered by the argument that the Bill has now been before the public for the period of two years, having been published in March 1875. But the Bill which is now before us, which we are now discussing is a very different Bill from the one which was published two years ago. The original Bill since its publication has received so many additions, so many amendments that the present Bill may be considered as altogether a new Bill. Well then how long has the new Bill been before the public? It has been before the public for about six months, having been published in September last. Now I ask, is that a sufficient time for the consideration of a Bill which contains about 700 Sections, extends over 222 folio pages of close print and dealing with an interminable mass of details which to use the words of the Hon'ble member in charge of the Bill "are as countless as the stars of heaven for multitude, though not perhaps so brilliant or so interesting."

But let us ask, what is the garb, what is the form in which the Bill has been before the public during this period. It has been before the public in an English garb and accessible only to those who understand the English language. But it is not by any means our educated countrymen who are chiefly concerned in its provisions. It is not they who principally lend or who principally borrow. Thus then during this period the Bill was inaccessible to those whom its provisions must concern. A Bengali translation of the Bill was made so late as the 31st of January last, and no translation has yet been made in Urdu or Uriya. So that in Bengal alone we have twenty-eight millions of people who have been deprived the opportunity of studying this Bill or expressing their opinions with regard to it.

But let us pause for one moment to observe the consequence of the Bill not being published in Urdu. Next to English, Urdu is, perhaps, the most important language in India. It is the language of Behar, the language of Oude, the language of the North Western Provinces, the language of the Punjab. Well then by your not publishing this Bill in Urdu, you deprive the people of these provinces numbering upwards of fifty millions, of human beings most of whom do not know English, and they will know it less now that the Delhi College is about to be abolished—of studying this important measure which concerns them at least as much, as it does their educated countryman.

But let us now travel to Madras and Bombay. These presidencies are now in the throes of a great calamity. They have been overtaken by one of those portents of nature which threaten to become periodical in this country. Death and starvation are staring the inhabitants in the face by the thousands. How then can we, in the name of common sense, expect the people of these presidencies or the officers of Government appointed there, to think of anything else, to talk of anything else when this terrible calamity hings darkly and frowningly over their heads? Is it wise, I ask, is it just, is it proper to hurry through a measure of such grave importance affecting such wide, such varied, such complicated interests when the voice of the millions of Madras and the voice of the millions of Bombay have been hushed into silence in the presence of a calamity as unforeseen in its nature, as terrible in it results?

But the people of Bombay have had no opportunity of studying this Bill—only in December last, the Government of Bombay wrote to the Government of India asking for four months' time, extending from December to April to enable that Government to translate the Bill into four languages of the Bombay Presidency. This time was asked for, to complete the work of translation merely. The work of consideration, digestion and criticism was to begin after that. The Bombay High Court also wrote to say that if it were called upon to give its opinion upon the Bill, it would be necessary to shut the court, to close all current business and to direct its exclusive attention to the numerous provisions of this important measure. I believe Mr Justice Turner of the Allahabad High Court has written a protest against the Bill; why is not this protest, and indeed all the minutes that have been written upon the Bill, not published in the *Gazette of India* in the same way as the Bill itself is published? These papers are not even to be had for money.

It has been urged that as Sir Arthur Hobhouse is about to leave this country, it has become necessary to hurry the measure through. I confess, I do not see the force of this reasoning. Sir Arthur is the framer of the Bill, and it is but natural that both he and his colleagues should wish to see the measure pass into law before Sir Arthur leaves this country. But I trust such considerations will not interfere with an obvious course of duty. I trust the days of sentimental legislation are over, the days which have bequeathed to us a Criminal Procedure Code with its summary trials and summary jurisdiction. I trust Sir Arthur himself does not envy the fame of the great framer of that Code. I believe a higher kind of fame awaits him, the kind of fame which will be more agreeable to his own feelings, the fame which belongs to all great statesmen, all great jurists, all great legal reformers who by framing their measures in accordance with the verdict of popular sentiment have often been the means of averting great calamities or conferring lasting benefits upon the communities, whose chosen and appointed guardians they were."

We are, however, told that there is reason for this haste. It is said that Sir Arthur Hobhouse is twitted both here and in England for doing so little in the way of changing laws or hoisting upon the country new-fangled ideas on legislation, and that he is therefore determined to pass the Civil Procedure Bill before he quits these shores, and leave it as a memento of his Indian career. We could hardly believe that Sir Arthur's equanimity would be disturbed by such a taunt. The country feels grateful to him for the relief and rest he has given it from the worry of over-legislation, from which it suffered under the incumbency of his two immediate predecessors. His first utterances in the Council shewed that he was not a man, who liked change for the sake of change, or considered mere change an improvement or reform, who preferred sentiment to practical utility, who aspired to crowd the progress of fifty years in five or would anticipate the millenium by legislative enactments. He had been consistent throughout, when under what mysterious influence it is impossible for us to divine he has as it were contradicted his intellectual self or identity by giving adhesion to principles of legislation in connection with the Civil Procedure Bill, which must be at variance with his own mature thoughts and rooted convictions. We do hope that he will not take the responsibility of passing this Bill in hot haste, when five-sixths of the population have not had an opportunity of seeing it, or give them a pretext to say that it has become law because the god-father of the Bill wanted to hurry home. Let it not be said that the prisoner was hanged to let the jurymen dine!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that Sir John Strachey will deliver his Budget Statement for 1877-78 at the Vice-Regal Council on Thursday next at noon.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to an advertizement in another column intimating that an Evening Party will be held at the Town Hall in honor of Sir Henry Norman. It is an excellent device, and all Calcutta, both European and Native, ought to be there. The subscription is very small, and those who wish to enjoy a pleasant evening and at the same time to do honor to a veteran soldier, able administrator, and excellent man cannot better lay out the paltry sum of rupees five. It is proposed to take a portrait of the retiring War Minister with the sale proceeds of the tickets. The Evening Party we are informed has been arranged chiefly with a view to suit ladies and native gentlemen, and we hope both will muster strong, and thus shew their appreciation of the compliment.

IT IS RUMOURED that there will be two vacancies in the Board of Revenue; Mr. Schalch goes home and Mr. Money takes leave for six months, Mr. Dampier takes Mr. Schalch's place on return, but in the meantime Mr. Buckland, and Mr. Revenshaw will fill the two vacancies, Mr. Mangles will act for Mr. Buckland as Presidency

Commissioner, and Sir William Herschell will act as Commissioner of Orissa. Mr. Pellew will succeed Sir William Herschell as Magistrate of Hooghly.

THE WRITER of the "Week" in Saturday Evening's *Englishman* has a curious idea about the municipal fund and municipal law. He says:

The *Hindoo Patriot* is very irate with me for venturing to doubt the good work done by our representatives, and says that they are "in favour of vigorous extension of the drainage scheme, and water supply." If they are, all I can say is that their actions belie their intentions. They must know that these extensions can only be carried out now by the income of the Municipality, as no more money can be borrowed, and yet one of their first votes was against any increase of the house-rate to provide the necessary funds.

Who told the writer that "no more money can be borrowed" by the Municipality? The Municipal Act authorizes the Municipal Commissioners to raise money to any extent for drainage and water supply, and they have in this year's budget provided for a loan of 2 lacs of rupees for drainage works. Permanent works are to be done with loans and not with the current income of the municipality, as they have hitherto been done, and the seven per cent house tax does not in the least interfere with the execution of these sanitary works. The writer did not evidently refer to his text.

IT HAS been pointed out to us that under the notification of the Bengal Government giving a revised list of Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta the old Honorary Magistrates cannot compose the bench inasmuch as they have not been appointed, as the additional Magistrates have been, Magistrates of Police under section 22 of Act IV. of 1866, most of them having been appointed before that Act came into force. We believe this was an oversight, and will doubtless be corrected in due course. The effect of the present notification is that the old Honorary Magistrates are practically excluded from the bench. Perhaps there are few Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta, who give so much time and attention to magisterial work as Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt, but this gentleman, whose services on the bench have been more than once acknowledged by the Chairman of the Municipality, is disqualified by the terms of the notification, as we understand it, from trying Police cases.

DR. J. B. SMITH, the popular Principal of the Medical College, it is said, takes furlough, and may not return to this country. We hope we are misinformed, and as Dr. Smith is in the prime of life, nothing will give us greater pleasure than to welcome him back. For the short time he has been at the head of the College he has won golden opinions from his pupils. They say that he takes a fatherly interest in them, and that his retirement will be a severe loss to them. It is at their special request we give these lines, and we need hardly add that we have received with great pleasure their spontaneous testimony to the excellence of their retiring Principal.

WE ARE glad to learn that the lines written by Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt on the occasion of the assumption of the Imperial Title by Her Majesty the Queen, and set to Bengali music by Dr. Sourindro Mohun Tagore, have been very favorably received in England. Miss Ethel Harraden has set the piece to English music, and it will be brought out in a style worthy of the occasion, with an illuminated title-page, and will be dedicated by special permission to Her Most Gracious Majesty. By a subsequent letter from England we are informed that "the lines set to English music have received the highest compliment from the best critics, that the piece is to be set for a military band, and that it will appear in Boozey's Journal. The lines are pronounced excellent, and *go* with a *go* which is inspiring." We congratulate Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt on the compliments he has received.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent, who was an eye-witness of the gathering of pilgrims at Ajodhya on the occasion of the last bathing festival:

"We reached Ajodhya on the morning of the 24th February, and heard that there will be an immense gathering of pilgrims on the 25th on account of Gobind Dvadasee, the auspicious conjunction of stars, which took place after 120 years. We had our quarters in a house situated on the road leading to the river Sarayu. There was a dense mass of heads spread all over the vast open space as well on the banks of the river and the road leading to the bathing ghat and guessing roughly there might have been as many as ten lacks of human beings. The stream of pilgrims began to flow in from 3 A.M. of the 24th February, by 5 o'clock there was a block on the road, the crowd was packed up in a solid mass. The rushing and squeezing which followed led to fatal results. It is believed that about 400 persons were crushed to death. The most revolting spectacle was a palkee containing the wife of an opulent Talukdar with her baby trampled down by a Raja's elephant. The agonizing cries of the dying were heart-rending and the fresh morning air was filled with the shrieks and lamentations of the bereaved and the afflicted. The strength of the police in attendance was very insufficient and the arrangements made to keep order very defective. The accidental visit of a European Officer to the scence gave information to the local authorities of the disasters."

LORD LYTTON has introduced a pleasant practice of giving farewell banquets to retiring colleagues and governors. Nothing could be more sparkling than his valedictory speech in honor of Sir William Muir or more graceful than his oration at Delhi in honor of Sir Phillip Wodehouse. The farewell speech, which he delivered the other evening at Government House, in eulogizing the services of our retiring War Minister, Sir Henry Norman, was clothed in stately diction and delicately-turned compliments. We regret we cannot give it *in extenso* for want of space, but we will make a few extracts. He said:

"In contemplating the close of Sir Henry Norman's Indian career, I have myself been forcibly reminded of those consolatory words which the genius of Milton has put into the mouth of Manoah when closing his own poetic presentation of a great and illustrious life. Manoah says, as you may remember,—

'Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd
What was heroic. * * * * * *
Nothing is here for tears; nothing to wail
Or knock the breast; no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise, or blame. Nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in an end so noble.'

(Loud cheers.)"

His Lordship continued:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—the public services of my honorable friend and colleague, Sir Henry Norman, are so many, and so various, that when the other day I ventured to request a private acquaintance to be so good as to correct and refresh my memory of their details, by kindly furnishing me with full particulars about them, he very frankly replied that such a task was practically impossible. It was, he said, impossible because the enumeration of those services, were it written, would inevitably cover countless sheets of that much respected material which embodies the official spirit, and furnishes the official garment, of Indian administration—I mean foolscap paper (cheers)—but the fact is, Ladies and Gentlemen, that within the last thirty years there has scarcely been a single campaign on this Continent in which my honorable friend and colleague has not taken a personal and active part; scarcely a single important administrative measure in the preparation of which he has not conspicuously participated (loud cheers). He came to India with the experience of an Ensign; he leaves India with the experience of a General Officer, whose ability and courage have been often tested in the field, and who has long administered, and greatly improved, the administration of the War Department, which is one of the most important Departments of the Government of India (loud cheers). On behalf of the only other Department which is still more important,—indeed perhaps it is the most important of all—I mean the Financial Department—I wish to express to Sir Henry Norman my deep and sincere gratitude for the admirable and patriotic example he has bequeathed to his successor, who will, I trust, be encouraged by that example to follow with fidelity his footsteps in the difficult, invidious, but beneficent, path of administrative economy (cheers). Ladies and Gentlemen, in his younger years, as Adjutant of his Regiment, my honorable friend and colleague fought with great bravery and distinction in some of the severest of those great battles which have added the important Province of the Punjab to the Empire of British India (cheers); and still winning his way up the ladder of life by exertions no less creditable to himself than advantageous to the State, it was his signal good fortune, and lasting and most enviable honor to become one of the moving and animating spirits of that famous siege which laid prostrate at our feet, with all its rebel cohorts, the false and cruel Court of Delhi—that siege which, in the darkest hour of its danger, saved, and I trust saved for ever, the British Power in India (loud cheers). Many of us here to-night, Ladies and Gentlemen, have recently visited the scene of that memorable exploit; and to some of us the marble halls of the Mogul may have seemed still pallid with horror, and his ruined chambers still reddened by a memory of blood, but none of us—at least none of us, civilians—is in a position to realize fully the hardships endured, the terrible anxieties and trials so successfully and nobly undergone, by that little band of great men whose names are imperishably associated with the siege of Delhi (loud cheers)."

Sir Henry Norman acknowledged the toast in suitable terms and with feeling.

WE HAVE received a letter from a gentleman, who has taken a lively interest in the Fenwah trials, bitterly complaining of the collapse of the perjury case in the High Court. We regret we cannot for want of space insert the whole letter, but give below the acknowledgments he makes on behalf of the Chittagong public to the gentlemen, who from motives of public spirit contributed towards the defrayal of the costs, and the suggestions he offers for further agitation on the subject:

Whatever may have been the scandalous and abortive result of these unfortunate cases the public ought to feel grateful to the numerous subscribers who paid freely for bringing them to this end and thanks are specially due to Messrs. Fuller and Campbell and Baboo Nityananda Rav of Chittagong and Maharajah Jotindro Mohan Tagore of Calcutta, and the Indian League for their disinterested and public-spirited contribution.

The writer suggests that the several Associations in Calcutta should unite and make a joint appeal to Government on the subject:

In a matter like this the British Indian Association the, Indian League, and the Indian Association should rise above petty jealousies and make a common cause. An indignation meeting should at once be convened under the leadership of some of the most influential gentlemen of Calcutta, and the numerous associations all over India should be invited to join in submitting a memorial first to the Local Government and finally in agitating the matter in England. All the late Chittagong scandals should be reprinted in a pamphlet form and widely circulated in England to enable the English public to see what oppressions can be committed with comparative impunity by a single man in a single district within a few weeks. As for funds, you have only to move your little finger and the funds will be forthcoming. In fact a friend has already promised to raise a sum of Rs. 10,000 or 12,000 that may be found necessary for moving the Parliament in the matter. What is wanted therefore is a few influential men like yourself warmly and earnestly to identify themselves with this matter and to give the agitation a definite form and shape. It is also our sanguine hope that with our *own* Lieutenant Governor at the head of the Local Government it may not be necessary for us to cross the sea.

Referring to several cases of abuse of authority, which have lately come to light, he writes:

Would it not be worth while to have a pamphlet published annually giving a complete review of all the cases of oppression that may come to light during the year. If any one were willing to undertake this noble task, he has only to issue a prospectus, and we are sure cases, as numerous as black berries, will be communicated to him from every quarter, from which he will have only to make judicious selections.

The catalogue of cases that you were pleased to publish the other day would be an incalculable guide in the compilation of this pamphlet. This suggestion it is hoped will receive that consideration at your hands which its importance so richly deserve. It has, it may be added, met with the approval of some of the most influential men, both European and native.

We commend these suggestions to the several Associations. Our advice to them is—make a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan	3	0	0
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Captain A. N. Phillip	6	10	0
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,, Nilmohun Mookerjea, Bhaugulpore	3	5	0
,, Dwarkanath Sircar, Sagor	13	4	0
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,, Issanchunder Banerjea, Hurdui	10	0	0
,, Kesavachundra Deb, Seetapore	11	8	0
,, Nundlal Ghose, Bankipore	10	0	0
,, Radhanath Roy, Alyghur	13	0	0
,, Radhicapersad Sing, Dum Dum	1	0	0

ERRATTA,

For ,, Nogendronath Chatterjea, Gobordangah 13 read 13-4
,, ,, Hemchunder Gossain, Serampore ..... 3-4 read 13-4

Government Notifications.

Calutta Gazette.—*March* 7, 1877.

Mr. T. W. Gribble, C.S. furlough for eight months, subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days.

Mr. T. F. Bignold C.S. Officiating Deputy Collector, Customs, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Rajshaye.

Captain J. E. Sandeman, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, vested with powers of a Deputy Collector in the Lohardugga District.

Major E. Y. Walcot, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to act as Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga.

Babu Gobind Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, transferred temporarily to Howrah.

Mr. C. A. Samuells, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Begoo Sarai Division, Monghyr District, on leave transferred to Dinagepore.

Mr. H. G. Cook, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Sarun, to have charge of the Sewan Division of Sarun.

Moulvi Abdool Hye, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, to have charge of the Begoo Serai Division, Monghyr District.

Mr. J. C. Geddes, District and Session Judge Furreedpore furlough for one year to be availed of in April next, with subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days.

Mr. T. J. Mendes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore transferred to Nuddea.

Mr. J Whitmore, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dumka, Southal Pergunnahs, allowed leave from the afternoon of the 19th February 1877.

Mr. H. W. Alexander, Opium Agent, Behar, allowed furlough for 11 months and 20 days.

Baboo Tariny Lal Chowdhory, to continue to act as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Chittagong until further orders.

The following officers to act as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collectors in the districts specified against their names:—Baboo Khetter Gopal Roy, Jessore; Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter, Patna Division; Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, Hooghly; Baboo Gossai Das Dutt, Manbhoom.

Mr. J. F. Browne, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is promoted to the First Grade of District and Sessions Judges.

The following Officiating Magistrates and Collectors are appointed to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors: Mess. F. W. T. Rees; E. J. Barton, and E. V. Westmacott.

Mr. H. Beveridge, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rungpore, to be a District and Sessions Judge, Second Grade.

The following Officiating Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade are appointed to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors:—

Messrs. F. H. Barrow; C. A. Samuells; J. Beaufort; B. L. Gupta and W. H. M. Gun.

The following Assistant Magistrates and Collectors are appointed to act as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade:—

Messrs. C. A. Wilkins; F. H. B. Skrine; G. Stevenson; J. Nugent and C. R. Marindin.

The following arrangements are made in the Bengal Secretariat to take effect from the 19th February 1877:

Baboo Rajendra Nath Mitter Head Assistant, Judicial Department to act also as Registrar of the Judicial side.

Baboo Chooneelal Gupta, in charge of the appointment Department of the Bengal Secretariat to act as Head Assistant in the Secretariat.

The following appointments of District Superintendents of Police are sanctioned:

Baboo Mohendra Nath Hazra, Assistant Superintendents of Police, Hooghly, to have temporary charge of the District of Burdwan. Mr. R. H. S. Irvine, to act in the 3rd Grade of District Superintendents and Mr. H. N. Harris to act in the 4th Grade of District Superintendents. Major C. T. Hitchins and Mr. H. M. Riely to act in the First Grade. Mr. H. M. Weatherhall and Major W. W. Hume, to act in the 2nd Grade, Mr. A. Anley and Mr. A. Blair to act in the 3rd Grade, Mr. W. J. Killy, Mr. D. J. Poole to act in the 4th Grade.

Mr. J. H. Warender—Clark and Baboo Gaddadhar Khan to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A., Principal, Presidency College resumed charge on the forenoon of the 20th ultimo.

Mr. A. W. Croft to be a Professor in the Presidency College; Baboo Chundra Nath Moitra Head Master of the Bankura School, to be a member of the Bankura District School Committee.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Assistant Magistrate and Collectors Junghypore Division, Moorshedabad is vested with powers, mentioned in Section 222 C. P. C.

Baboo Shoshee Bhoosun Chatterjee, B. L., appointed to act as Moonsif of Goalundo.

Baboo Lokenath Nundy, L. L., to act as 2nd Moonsif of Moonsheegunge.

Baboo Shurrat Coomer Ghosal, B. L., appointed to act as 2nd Moonsif of Barasaut 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Anund Nath Mujumdar M. A. and B. L., to act as 1st Sudder Moonsifs of Dacca.

Baboo Jugut Bundhoo Dutt, M. A., and B. L., 2nd Moonsif Commillah, transferred to Rangoonah, Chittagong.

Baboo Muthooranath Ghose, Moonsif, Rangonea, transferred to Commillah as 2nd Moonsif.

Mr. J. S. Cures, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, allowed furlough for two years.

Mr. J. Fennessy Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, Patna Division, transferred to the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division.

Baboo Bene Madhab Mujoomdar, overseer 1st Grade, joined the Cittagong Division on the 14th February forenoon.

Mr. D. McGregor, Sub-Engineer 1st Grade joined the Chittagong Division on the 17th February afternoon.

Mr. W. H. Nightingale Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, Burdwan Division, availed himself of the privilege leave from the 12th February afternoon.

Baboo Madhavusrain, Sub-Engineer 1st Grade, Chittagong Division, returned to duty on the 14th February afternoon.

Baboo Panch Courie Gupto (deceased) Accountant 4th Grade Central Office allowed leave for two months and six days from 12th December 1876 to 16th February 1877.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Bose Accountant 4th Grade from Chittagong Division to the Central Office.

Advertisements.

THE LEADER.

A Weekly Journal of Politics and Literature,

EDITED BY JAMES HUTTON.

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All other communications to be addressed to the Editor, 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to give a Farewell Evening Party to the Honorable Major-General Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., in the Town Hall, on Saturday the 18th instant, at 9-30 P.M. The following gentlemen have agreed to act as a Committee, with power to add to their number:—

The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, President.
,, ,, Sir Richard Garth.
,, ,, Sir Arthur Hobhouse.
,, ,, Sir Edward Bayley.
,, ,, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot.
,, ,, Sir Andrew Clarke.
,, ,, Sir John Strachey.
,, ,, Louis S. Jackson.
,, ,, A. G. Macpherson.
,, ,, W. F. McDonell.
,, ,, J. R. Bullen Smith.
,, ,, Maharaja Narendra Krishna.
,, ,, R. E. Egerton.
,, ,, Maharaja Jotendro MohonTagore.
,, ,, G. C. Paul.
Nawab Amir Ali Khan, Bahadour.

Colonel Armstrong	F. Jennings, Esq.
Colonel Basden	T. Bruce Lane, Esq.
Major R. Beadon	Major Luard
C. T. Buckland, Esq.	Ross Maugles, Esq.
Colonel H. K. Burne	C. T. Metcalfe, Esq.
Colonel O. T. Burne	A. Money, Esq.
Colonel Napier Campbell	F. McAlpine, Esq.
Dr. Edmonstone Charles	John F. Ogilvy, Esq.
R. B. Chapman, Esq.	Dr. Payne
H. A. Cockerell, Esq.	Major Peacock
Colonel G. P. Colley	W. M. Souttar, Esq.
G. H. P. Evans, Esq.	T. H. Thornton, Esq.
Major Fergus Graham	

It is also proposed that Sir Henry Norman should be asked to sit for his portrait in England, the picture to be placed in the Town Hall.

Tickets for the Evening Party may be obtained of the following gentlemen, who act as a Sub-Committee:—

The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
,, ,, Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore.
Nawab Amir Ali.

Colonel Armstrong	H. A. Cockerell, Esq.
Colonel Basden	Major Fergus Graham,
G. H. M. Batten, Esq.	F. Jennings, Esq
Colonel Owen Burn	W. M. Souttar, Esq.

And of Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co

Single Ticket, five Rupees. Ticket, for a Gentleman and the Ladies of his family eight Rupees.

POSTPONEMENT.

The *Conversazione* of the *Mahomedan Literary Society*, announced for *this day*, is unavoidably postponed to *Wednesday* the *14th March* at 9 P. M.

ABDOOL LUTEEF,
Secretary.

HOWRAH DOCKING COMPANY LIMITED.

The Twenty-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 5 Bentinck Street, on Monday the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to pass the Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December 1876, to declare a Dividend, and to elect Office Bearers for the current year.

The transfer Register will remain closed from the 12th to 16th instant.

M. RUSTOMJEE,
Calcutta 10th March 1877. *Managing Director.*

BETHUNE SCHOOL.

FOUNDED 1849.

It having been brought to the notice of the Committee of the Bethune School, that many Hindu gentlemen are prevented from sending their children to the school owing to the amount of the fee charged, the Committee has decided to open a NEW SCHOOL from the 15th March, *distinct*, and *apart*, from existing Institution; the fee to be charged from each girl attending the new School 4 annas monthly.

The two Schools will be known by the designation of

1st Upper Bethune School.
2nd Lower Bethune School.

The Lower School will be located in the North Wing of the BETHUNE SCHOOL BUILDING and although no intercourse will be allowed between the children of the two schools both will be under the management of the same Lady Superintendent. But no carriages will be provided for the girls belonging to the Lower School—the School omnibuses will convey the girls of the Upper School only, to and from their houses as before. The children attending the Lower School must all be of respectable parentage and of the same castes that have hitherto been admitted into the Bethune School.

The Committee earnestly hope that those who have hitherto been debarred from sending their children to the Bethune School, will at once embrace the advantages held out to them, of having knowledge imparted to their children by skilful teachers, in a spacious and airy building, at a nominal charge.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the patronage of Rai Setab Chand Nahar Bahadur of Dinagepur a great fair or mela will take place at Bochaganj about 18 miles west of Dinagepur from the 5th to the 25th day of Chaitra, corresponding with 17th March to 6th April 1877, where dealers of elephants, horses and articles of various descriptions shall meet with ready purchasers and shall be amply rewarded according to the quality of their goods and livestock Be it understood that the famous Neekmardum mela shall take place on the 25th of the said month of Chaitra.

আবার গুপ্তকথা ! আবার গুপ্তকথা !! আবার গুপ্তকথা !!!

রহস্যমুকুর !

আশ্চর্য্য গুপ্তকথা !!

হরিদাসের "গুপ্তকথা অতি আশ্চর্য্য !!!" লেখকের দ্বারা নূতন প্রণালীতে বিরচিত হইতেছে। ১০ সঙ্খ্যা প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে, মূল্য প্রতি সোমবার প্রত্যেক সঙ্খ্যা দুটী পয়সা। কলিকাতা শোভাবাজার থ্রে ষ্ট্রীট ১০২নং ভবনে শব্দকল্পদ্রুম কার্য্যালয়ে প্রাপ্য।

NOTICE.

The Sale of Putnee Talook Aucknah in Pergunnah Pawnon, Nos. 133, 134 and 135 situate in the district of Hooghly and of the piece or parcel of land commonly called Ballargunge belonging to the estate of Ramruttun Bonnerjee which was advertised in the *Exchange Gazette* for 17th day of February instant, has been postponed to Saturday the 17th day of March next, at one o'Clock in the afternoon, when the Receiver of the High Court will sell the same at his office in the Court premises.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. C. MACGREGOR,
Receiver, High Court.

A TREATISE.

On the Modern History of the Indian Chiefs, Rajas, Zemindars &c.

WILL BE ISSUED NOT LATER THAN MARCH NEXT.

The compiler has already secured the kind patronage of several Native Chiefs, Rajas and Zemindars with short accounts of their lineage and charitable acts &c.

Rajas, Zemindars and Talukdars who desire to record their names in this work are solicited to forward to the undersigned, at an early date a brief account of their family, together with such informations as may be considered important and interesting to the public.

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IMPORTERS OF HAND PUMPS.

Cast Iron Colonial Pumps, 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16	17	20	23	27-8	32	36 ea.
Price of Pipings, per foot... As.			12	Re. 1			1-4
Gallons Water, per minute.. ..	4	6	8	10	12	13	15

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40	55	65	75 each.
Price of Piping for do. Re.	1 1-4	1-12	1-12	p. foot.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No. 107 ... Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet and upwards.

Galvanized Wrought Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 Legs, with 20 feet Indian Rubber Suction Hose ... Rs. 130 each.

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No. 115, 6 inch, 6 feet 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

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No. 20, Sunker Halder's Lane, Ahiritolah,

MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The *Thirteenth* Annual Conversazione of the above Association will be held at the Town Hall on Monday the 12th March 1877 at 9 P. M,

ABDOOL LUTKEF.
Secretary.

G. HAASE M. D., OCULIST.

To be consulted daily at No. 7, Chowringhee Road, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. From 8 to 9 A. M., gratis, Sunday excepted.

বাঙ্গালা পদ্য মহাভারত।

প্রকাশিত হইতে আরম্ভ হইয়াছে, প্রথম খণ্ড বাহির হইয়াছে। মূল্য মাশুল সহ অগ্রিম বার্ষিক ৩, টাকা প্রতি খণ্ডের ।/১০ আনা।

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গুপ্তলিপি।

পাঠকমণ্ডলীর সমাদৃত "গুপ্তলিপি" নামক রহস্যের প্রথম খণ্ড, ২৬৪ পৃষ্ঠায় সম্পূর্ণ ও পুনর্মুদ্রিত হইয়া বিক্রয়ার্থ প্রস্তুত আছে, গ্রহণেচ্ছুক ১নং ডেলহাউসী স্কোয়ার, কলিকাতায় আমার নিকট পত্র লিখিবেন। মূল্য ১০ ডাঃ মাশুল ।০ আনা।

শ্রীসুরেন্দ্র লাল সোম।

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A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consist purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of various complicated diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

Several native gentlemen, who after trying in vain all European and Native medicines, have at last been cured by the use of my Amritarasa.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Chronic Fever of all kinds, Chest, Heart and diseases of the Lungs, Spleen, Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Chronic venerial disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Hysteria, Female affections and other complicated diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Price for a phial is Rs. 5 8 0
Banghy postage ,, 1 4 0

Hem Chunder Banerjea,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Hysteria, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured, for the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansidiha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of a few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rama N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry.
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was bought by me and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul.
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa, I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhu *via* Julpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now. The fever is cured, ¾th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your widely known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Rabu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsia of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was use in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and * * * from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, * * * *

Burneshw rMookorjea.
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first, but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills in 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treat ment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Mohecoddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly sent me I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate.

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GENT'S ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, highly finished Jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open face.
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Rs. 150 to 300.

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Superior Jewelled, Horizontal Movement.
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Topics of the day. Fame and Detraction. Poor helpless Humanity. Born in the Purple. Miss Sophia Robinson's joys and sorrows. Jessie Campbell. the Rose of Lochaber. A dramatic Piece in three acts. The Family Friend. Gems of thought Wit and Humour.

There is a good variety of literary matter of a really superior order. The Editor seems to have hit the just medium between the too light and the too heavy. We are happy to be able conscientiously to recommend our readers to support the publication so ably and judiciously conducted.—*Friend of India.*

The Calcutta Magazine should find many readers. Times of India.

The *Calcutta Magazine* is a valuable acquisition to periodical literature in India. In printing and general get up, it is in fact superior to some English periodicals, and on its general merits it is certain to win for its freight of amusement and instruction a welcome both in and out of India.—*Athenæum and Daily News.*

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THE
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins. Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art have been tried without effect.

Per bottle. Re. 1 ; packing and postage, As. 8.
Per dozen Rs. 10 *Postage and Packing Rs.* 5.
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49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

The best Medicine for Spleen.
THE
NEW SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed.

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SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA
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PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

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WE direct attention to our celebrated Artificial Teeth, which for comfort in wear, natural appearance, and utility both for eating and speaking, surpass any others made in this country.

Our Artificial Teeth are not made of *Ivory* but of *Stone*. They are non absorbent, and never become offensive in the mouth, cause no pain or inconvenience and imitate nature so closely that when in the mouth they cannot be detected from the natural teeth. We have supplied these teeth to hundreds of native gentlemen and have received numerous letters speaking in the highest terms of the comfort they derive from their use.

Our prices will be found to be the cheapest in India. They vary according to the quality of the teeth required, and will adapt themselves to the circumstances of all from the Prince to the Peasant.

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DENTISTS,
10 & 11, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

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NOTICE.

For sale second and revised Edition of Elements of Chemistry in Bengali or Russayan Bigyan by Dr. Kanailal Dey, Rai Bahadoor. Upward of 400 pages with illustrations. Price reduced from Rs. 4 to Re 1.

By the same author, second and revised edition of Elements of Physics or Padartha Bigyan in Bengali. Price reduced from Rs 1-8 to 8 annas.

Apply to the author No. 4 Beadon Street or Campbell Medi-School, Sealdah.

My Leisure-Hours by Sumbhoo Chunder Dey. To be had at the Canning Library and at the Hindoo Hostel, Calcutta. Price with postage, 11 annas.

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Tuesday	4 annas.
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Thursday	4 annas.
Friday	4 "
Saturday	4 "
Sunday	8 annas.

Season tickets to expire on June 30. 1877 :—available for every day but Wednesdays.

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